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PARROT & CO

BY HAROLD MACGRATH

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XIII.

After Ten Years.

The consul general had, figuratively, a complete assortment of masks, such as any thorough play-actor might have, in more or less constant demand, running the gamut from comedy to tragedy. Some of these masks grew dusty between ships, but could quickly be made presentable. Sometimes, when large touring parties came into port, he confused his masks, being by habit rather an absent-minded man. But he possessed a great fund of humor, and these mistakes gave him laughable recollections for days.

He saw before him an exquisite, as the ancient phrase goes, backed by no indifferent breed of manhood. Thus he believed that here was a brief respite (as between acts) in which the little plastic hypocrisies could be laid aside. The pleasant smile on his high-bred face was all his own.

"And what may I do for you, sir?" He expected to be presented with letters of introduction, and to while away a half hour in the agreeable discussion of mutual acquaintance.

"If should like a few minutes' private talk with you," began the well-dressed stranger. "May I close the door?" The consul general, with a sense of disappointment, nodded. The blond man returned and sat down. "I don't know how to begin, but I want you to copy this cablegram and send it under your own name. Here it is; read it."

So singular a request filled the consul general with astonishment. Rather mechanically he accepted the slip of paper, adjusted his glasses, and read:

"The Andes Construction Company, New York: A former employe of yours wishes to make a restitution of eight thousand dollars, with interest to date. He dares not give his name to me, but he wishes to learn if this belated restitution will lift the ban against his returning to America and resuming his citizenship. Reply collect."

"This is an extraordinary request to make to me, sir."

"I know it."

"But why bring it to me?"

"Could I possibly offer that to the cable operator? Without name or address? No; I could not do it without being subjected to a thousand questions, none of which I should care to answer. So I came to you. Passing through your hands, no one will question it. Will you do this favor for a poor, unfortunate devil?"

Oddly enough, the other could not get away from his original impression. The clothes, the way the man wore them, the clarity of his eyes, the abundant health that was expressed by the tone of the skin, derided such a possibility as the cablegram made manifest.

He forced the smile back to his lips. "Are you sure you're not hoaxing me?"

"No. I am the victim of the hoax," enigmatically. "If one may call the quirks of fate by the name of hoax," the stranger added. "Will you send it?"

The years he had spent in the consular service had never brought before him a situation of this order. He did not know exactly what to do. He looked out of the window, into the hotel court, at the sky which presently would become overcast with the daily rain clouds. By and by he remembered the man waiting patiently at his elbow.

"What is your name?"

"My real name, or the one by which I am known here?"

"Your real one."

"I'd rather not give that until I hear from New York."

"Well, that is reasonable."

"I am known out here by the name of Warrington."

Warrington. The puzzlement vanished from the older man's face, and his eyes became alert, renewing from another angle their investigation of the stranger. Warrington. So this was the man? He could understand now. Who could blame a girl for making a mistake when he, a seasoned veteran, had been beguiled by the outward appearance of the man? Mallow was right. He was a handsome beggar.

"I promise to send this upon one condition."

"I accept without question," readily.

"It is that you must keep away from Elsa Chetwood, now, and hereafter. You made her acquaintance under false pretenses."

"I deny that. Not under false pretenses." How quickly things went about. "Let me tell you how I met her."

The consul general listened; he listened with wonder and interest, and, more, with conviction that the young man had been perfectly honest. But the knowledge only added to his growing alarm. It would not be difficult for such a man to win the regard of any young woman.

"And you told her what you had done?"

"Yes."

"Your first misstep?" touching the cablegram.

"My first and only misstep. I was careless, happy-go-lucky young fool." The sky outside also had attraction for Warrington. A thousand times a fool!

"How long ago did this happen?"

"Ten years ago this coming April."

"And now, after all this time, you wish to go back?"

"I have wished to go back many times, but never had money enough. I have plenty now. Oh, I made it honestly," smiling. "In oil, at Prome. Here's a cutting from a Rangoon paper."

The other read it carefully. It was romance, romance such as he liked to read in his books, but which was mighty bewildering to have at his elbow in actuality. What a life the man must have led! And here he was, with no more evidence of the conflict than might be discerned in the manliness of his face and the breadth and depth of his shoulders. He dropped the cutting, impatiently.

"Don't you believe it?"

"Believe it? Oh, this? Yes," answered the consul general. "What I cannot believe is that I am awake. I cannot quite make two and two equal four."

"Which infers?"

"That I cannot. Well, you do not look like a man who would rob his employer of eight thousand dollars."

"Much obliged."

"Parrot & Co. It's odd, but I recollect that title. You were at Udaipur during the plague."

Warrington brightened. "So that's got about? I happened to be there, working on the prince's railway."

"I will send the cable at once. You will doubtless hear from New York in the morning. But you must not see Miss Chetwood again."

"You will let me bid her goodby? I admire and respect her more than any other woman. She does not know it, for as yet her soul is asleep; but she is one of those few women God puts on earth for the courage and comfort of man. Only to say goodby to her. Here in this office, if you wish."

"I agree to that."

"Thank you again." Warrington rose.

"I am genuinely sorry for you. If they say no, what will you do?"

"Go back just the same. I have another debt to cancel."

"Call in the morning. I'll let you know what the charges are."

"I forgot. Here are twenty pounds. You can return the balance when I call. I am very grateful."

"By the way, there is a man here by the name of Mallow," began the consul general.

"Yes," interrupted Warrington, with a smile which was grim and cruel. 'I expect to call upon him. He owes me something like fifty pounds, and I am going to collect it." Then he went out.

The consul general dropped Mallow's perfecto into the waste basket and lighted his pipe. Once more he read the cablegram. The Andes Construction Company. What a twist, what an absurd kink in the skein! Nearly all of Elsa's wealth lay bound up in this enormous business which General Chetwood had founded thirty odd years before. And neither of them knew!

"I am not a bad man at heart," he mused, "but I liked the young man's expression when I mentioned that bully Mallow."

He joined his family at five. He waved aside tea, and called for a lemon-squash.

"Elsa, I am going to give you a lecture."

"Didn't I tell you?" cried Elsa to the wife. "I felt in my bones that he was going to say this very thing." She turned to her old-time friend. "Go on; lecture me."

"In the first place, you are too kind-hearted."

"That will be news to my friends. They say I have a heart of ice."

"And what you think is independence of spirit is sometimes indiscretion."

"Oh," said Elsa, becoming serious.

"A man came into my office today. He is a rich copra-grower from Penang. He spoke of you. You passed him on going out. If I had been twenty years younger I'd have punched his ugly head. His name is Mallow, and he's not a savory chap."

Elsa's cheeks burned. She never would forget the look in that man's eyes. The

"GO ON; LECTURE ME."

look might have been in other men's eyes, but conventionality had always veiled it; she had never seen it before.

"Go on;" but her voice was unsteady.

"Somewhere along the Irrawaddy you made the acquaintance of a young man who calls himself Warrington familiarly known as Parrot & Co. I'll be generous. Not one woman in a thousand would have declined to accept the attentions of such a man. He is cultivated, undeniably good-looking, a strong man, mentally and physically."

Elsa's expression was now enigmatical.

"There's not much veneer to him. He fooled me unintentionally. He was quite evidently born a gentleman, of a race of gentlemen. His is not an isolated case. One misstep, and the road to the devil."

The consul general's wife sent a startled glance at Elsa, who spun her sunshade to lighten the tension of her nerves.

"He confessed frankly to me this morning that he is a fugitive from justice. He wishes to return to America. He recounted the circumstances of your meeting. To me the story appeared truthful enough. He said that you sought the introduction because of his amazing likeness to the man you are going home to marry."

"That is true," replied Elsa. "Uncle Jim, I have traveled pretty much over this world, and I never met a gentleman if Warrington is not one." There was unconscious belligerency in her tone.

"Ah, there's the difficulty which women will never be made to understand. Every man can, at one time or another, put himself upon his good behavior. Underneath he may be a fine rascal."

"Not this one," smiling. He warned me against himself a dozen times, but that served to make me stubborn. The fault of my conduct," acidly, "was not in making this pariah's acquaintance. It lies in the fact that I had nothing to do with the other passengers, from choice. That is where I was indiscreet. But why should I put myself out to gain the good wishes of people for whom I have no liking; people I shall probably never see again when I leave this port."

"You forget that some of them will be your fellow-passengers all the way to San Francisco. My child, you know as well as I do that there are some laws which the Archangel Michael would have to obey, did he wish to inhabit the earth for a while."

"Poor Michael! And if you do not obey these laws, people talk."

"Exactly. There are two sets of man-made laws. One governs the conduct of men and the other the conduct of women."

"And a man may break any one of these laws, twist it, rearrange it to suit his immediate needs. On the other hand, the woman is always manacled."

"Precisely."

"I consider it horribly unfair."

"So it is. But if you wish to live in peace, you must submit."

"Peace at that price I have no wish for. This man Mallow lives within the pale of the law; the other man is outside of it. Yet, of the two men, which would you be quickest to trust?"

The consul-general laughed. "Now you are appealing not to my knowledge of the world but to my instinct."

"Thanks."

"Is there any reason why you should defend Mr. Warrington, as he calls himself?"

The consul-general's wife desperately tried to catch her husband's eye. But either he did not see the glance or he purposely ignored it.

"In defending Mr. Warrington I am defending myself."

"A good point."

"My dear friend," Elsa went on, letting warmth come into her voice once more, "my sympathy went out to that man. He looked so lonely. Did you notice his eyes? Can a man look at you the way he does and be bad.?"

"I have seen Mallow dozens of times. I know him to be a scoundrel of sorts; but I doubt if bald sunlight could make him blink. Liards have first to overcome the flickering and wavering of the eyes."

"He said that."

"Who, Warrington?" puzzled.

"He said almost the same thing. Would he say that if he were a liar?"

"I haven't accused him of being that. Indeed, he struck me as a truthful young man. But he confessed to me that ten years ago he robbed his employer of eight thousand dollars. By the way, what is the name of the firm your father founded?"

"The Andes Construction company. Do you think we could find him something to do there?" eagerly. "He builds bridges."

"I shouldn't advise that. But we have gone astray. You ought not to see him again."

"I have made up my mind not to."

"Then pardon me for all this pother. I know what is in your heart, Elsa. You want to help the poor devil back to what he was; but he'll have to do that by himself."

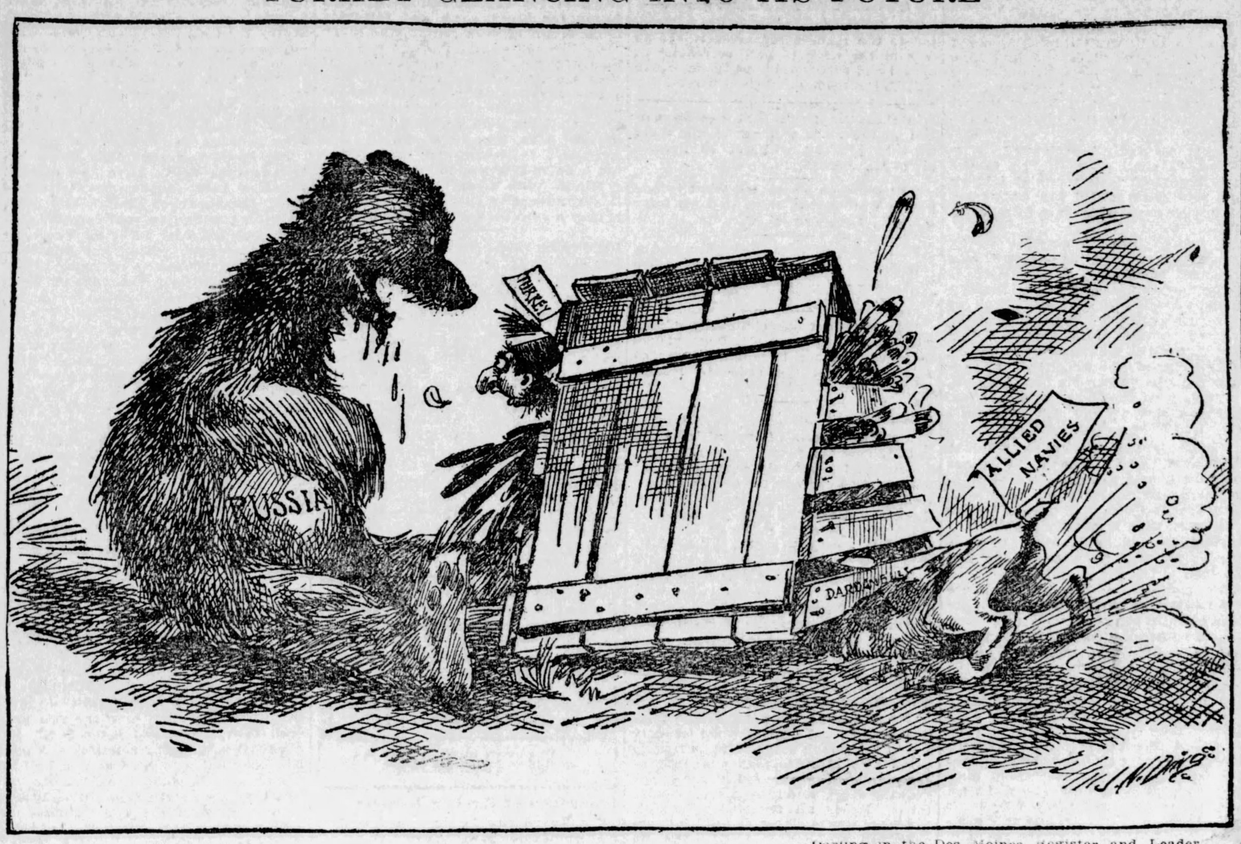
"It is a hateful world!" Elsa appealed to the wife.

"It is, Elsa, dear. But James is right."

"You'll get your balance," said the guardian, "when you reach home. When's the wedding?"

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

TURKEY GLANCING INTO ITS FUTURE



—Darling in the Des Moines Register and Leader.

IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR SPEAKS; CALLS KAISER THE PEACE LORD; HE LAYS WAR ON GREAT BRITAIN

The last bit of work done by James Creelman, American war correspondent who died in Europe, Feb. 12, was an interview with the German imperial chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg. Mr. Creelman's interview was sent to the chancellor to be revised, copied officially, stamped and certified. It is presented herewith:

BY JAMES CREELMAN.

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Berlin, Feb. 10. — The most tremendous and far reaching utterance made since the beginning of the present world war was the statement of the German imperial chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg to me today that in what seems to him the absolutely certain and complete victory of German arms Germany is not waging an aggressive but a defensive war.

The chancellor had just come in from the side of the Emperor William at the grand German headquarters in France, and was filled with the spirit of growing triumph which seems to thrill Germany from frontier to frontier, north, south, east and west.

He is a giant of a man, broad-shouldered, deep chested, with an enormous girth. He was dressed in the full field uniform of a German general, and although gold lace sparkled on his shoulders and his cuffs, the striking note of his attire was the black and white ribbon of the Iron Cross that appeared along the buttoned edge of his gray field coat.

Where Bismarck Worked.

The chancellor's features are big, irregular and tremendously masculine. His nose is long and fleshy; his forehead high and rather noble, his cheeks flat, the big, humorous mouth shaded by a gray mustache, and tremendous crunching jaws and a powerful projecting chin mantled by a rough, thick, short white beard.

We sat in the more or less bare room of the chancellor's palace in Berlin where the great Bismarck worked out the mightiest problems of Europe, a still, sober place, with a bunch of white flowers sitting alone on a great table-desk, and deers' antlers projecting from the severe walls.

Yet even in that quiet place came the faint sound of a new German regiment marching swiftly past the palace to take its place in the fighting line.

The remarkable thing about Von Bethmann-Hollweg is his utter lack of attempts at sublety. He has a certain fineness and nobility of manner, and yet he speaks with an almost rough directness, a smashing, brutal frankness that is startling in one who speaks for a great empire in the midst of a world war. It is this peculiar Teutonic scorn for mere finesse, together with his tremendous courage, that has endeared the chancellor to the German empire, and to the nation generally, in this most supreme hour in the history of the race.

"The most extraordinary thing about this appalling world conflict," he said, "is the impression which the enemies of Germany have systematically spread, that the German emperor is a mere war lord, and that he desired and sought this war.

Always on Side of Peace.

"Nothing could be falser. I have worked by his side for years; I have worked with him day and night, in winter and summer. I know him to be the greatest friend of peace in the whole

BARON VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG

world. It is extraordinary that the enemies of Germany should have been able to create in the minds of so many people such an infamous caricature of the noblest leader of peaceful human progress that the modern world has known. He should be known as a peace lord, not as a war lord."

The big chancellor folded his arms across his mighty chest, and a curious look came into his great gray eyes.

"Think of the outrageous things that have been said of this greatest of all peace-lovers, this leader of leaders, whose supreme effort ever since he ascended the German throne, has been to prevent war!

"Remember that only nine days before the outbreak of this war the German emperor and his entire fleet were making an annual cruise in a distant part of the North sea. It would have been possible at that time for the British sea power to have captured the emperor and practically the whole effective German navy.

"Is it possible that under such circumstances the emperor was lending his influence or consent, directly or indirectly, to a general European conflict that risked an immediate and overwhelming disaster to the armed strength of his country, to say nothing of his personal safety? Such an idea is mere insanity.

"No, at that time as in every hour up to the very beginning of the armed struggle, the emperor worked for peace with all his soul and all his strength. He worked against the war like a man filled with some great religious emotion.

"The inward strain of his night-and-day effort to save the peace of the world, to save not only his own people, but the other peoples of Europe from the unspeakable suffering and loss of a general war, even changed the ordinary expression of his face."

The chancellor seemed greatly moved and his great eyes softened as he spoke of the kaiser in the days when the peace of the world hung trembling in the balance.

"I can speak with authority on this matter," he said, "because I was with him practically all the time. Ever since he ascended the German throne he has used his power and his intelligence to save Europe from war and to keep his own country on a constantly broadening and rising peaceful progress.

"In the last 40 years practically all the other great nations had been at war, Germany alone had preserved the peace. Other nations had reached out for great colonial possessions, adding empires to their territory. Germany continued to bend her whole mind and strength on the peaceful development of the resources of civilization, leading all nations in scientific, industrial, commercial progress; adding year by year to the productive powers of her people, and demonstrating to all nations the true path of civilized progress, making the means of life cheaper and the ways of life better and simpler and nobler."

Appeals to the Czar.

Again the sound of a regiment marching to the front came faintly into the quiet room.

The chancellor leaned back in his big chair and knotted his powerful hands on one knee.

"So, when the spirit of war seemed to be pressing on Europe again, when the lives and fortunes and homes of millions of men, women and children were threatened by those in whom Germany's unparalleled progress had stirred up a desire to wreck the existing order of things, the emperor knew neither rest nor sleep while he could do anything to prevent such a frightful calamity to the human race and to his own beloved people.

"We sat at the table together, working, working, working for peace. I saw him change word after word in his telegraphic appeal to the czar. I saw him show absolute mental agony as he hesitated between one word and another, seeking with an eagerness impossible to describe to select the very word that might most influence the czar to save Europe from the horrors of war."

Blames England.

"Then Mr. Chancellor," I said, "you hold Russia primarily responsible for the world war?"

"No, England stands responsible before the whole world, and must so stand in all human history. It is true that the support given by Russia to Serbia in her criminal attacks and propaganda against Austria furnished the first incentive to a breach of the peace of Europe. But when the decisive time came it was in England's power to say whether there should be a general European conflict or not."

The chancellor spoke very slowly and very distinctly. His eyes were sterner and the lines in his face deepened and hardened. He balanced one hand before him.

"Had England served notice on France and Russia that she would not support them in making a general European conflict out of the quarrel between Austria and Serbia, there would have been no world war. At that time the question of war or peace was entirely in the hands of England."

SAYS BLOCKADE BY FRENCH MADE CORNWALLIS SURRENDER

Paris, March 4.—Prof. Charles Richet, writing in the Figaro, declares that while the Germans contend the allies' blockade is barbarous and contrary to international law, a blockade carried out by a French fleet prevented British admirals from revictualling General Cornwallis, thus forcing him to capitulate at Yorktown, in the American revolutionary war. Prof. Richet says no historian ever has pretended this was a disloyal act and "we should be greatly surprised if the Americans in 1915 condemned a proceeding which permitted General Washington, in 1781, to win American independence."

NUREMBERG THE WORLD'S GREATEST HOP MARKET

Nuremberg is the world's greatest hop market. For several centuries this district and the northern portion of Bohemia were the only considerable hop regions. Although Nuremberg is favorably situated, it was not until railroad transportation became general, about 1860, that other towns in the vicinity lost their importance as hop markets and Nuremberg took the lead. Since that time municipal authorities have encouraged the trade and converted the old city warehouse and arsenal on the Kornmarket into commodious quarters for hop merchants.

AUTO INDUSTRY'S HUGE PRODUCTION

Great Volume Makes Possible Remarkable Values

Although practically only a few years old, the automobile industry has taken its rank among the foremost industries of the world. More than a million motor cars are humming along the highways. Each year the output is greater, and each year finds an eager market for the production. The automobile has won its way to the front, because it performs a great service, and service is, after all, the one foundation on which real success can be built. The most conspicuous enterprise in the world today is the automobile industry and it was built in ten years. The farmer who owns no motor car cannot claim to have kept abreast of the time, any more than if he were without a telephone. The automobile moves the distant farm house into the suburbs of the town. It has made fresh air a fashion, and has rediscovered ozone. It makes neighbors out of far friends and widens the dooryard to the horizon.

The story of the automobile is the story of the triumph of human ingenuity and courage. It brings to light the great possibilities which the American has utilized so wonderfully for the building up of our country. No man today can ride in an automobile without thrilling with the knowledge that his conveyance is a mighty achievement unequalled perhaps, and surely not surpassed, by any human achievement since the world began.

The first gasoline automobile, as we know it today, was seen on the streets in the summer of 1893. The vehicle which was pronounced impractical in those days, is today reaching a point where, in 1914, approximately 500,000 automobiles were manufactured in this country, in spite of the European war and its influence during the last five months of the year. The American production of automobiles up to the present time is about 2,000,000. For the eight months up to August last year, the value of cars exported was $25,000,000 and more than 90% of these were sent to Great Britain, her colonies and to continental Europe.

It had been anticipated that 1915 would be marked by an extraordinary advance in the development of automobiles from the viewpoints of efficiency and comfort and this prediction has been realized. Motor perfection, improvement in chassis or frame, more beauty in the design and greater comfort are characteristics of the 1915 automobiles.

Certainly the automobile of today is a remarkable value at its price. This value has been made possible through the startling increase in production and the constant vigilance of the manufacturers who are always seeking new ideas and refinements.

An industry which employs 75,721 men and whose yearly output now averages $249,202,000, must inevitably produce something which the consumer will view as entirely worth the price asked for it. The automobile industry is indeed producing such a commodity and the man who buys a motor car is buying something which a former generation would have looked upon as almost beyond the bounds of imagination and certainly beyond the means of any but a millionaire.

17 PER CENT OF WHEAT REMAINS

Wheat on farms March 1 amounted to 152,903,000 bushels, or 17.2 per cent of the 1914 crop, the department of agriculture announced today. About 60.7 per cent of the 1914 crop will be shipped out of counties where grown.

Corn remaining on farms, 910,894,000 bushels, or 34.1 per cent of the 1914 crop. About 18.6 per cent of the crop will be shipped out. Merchantable quality of crop, 84.5 per cent.

Oats remaining on farms, 379,369,000 bushels, or 33.2 per cent. About 29.4 per cent will be shipped out.

Barley remaining on farms, 42,889,000 bushels, or 22.0 per cent. About 45.1 per cent will be shipped out.

SIMPLE FARE RULES NOW

Champagne Rare at Buckingham Palace Since War.

Simple fare is quite the rule now, both in Buckingham palace and at Sandringham, and this will continue as long as the war is on. Meals in the royal household have never been so elaborate during the present reign as they were in King Edward's time. King George is not nearly so much of an epicure as his father was. He has to be exceedingly careful of what he eats, and he avoids rich foods, both tor preference and of necessity, for he occasionally suffers from gastritis. Both the king and queen prefer boiled fish and meat cooked quite plainly, without an abundance of cunningly seasoned sauces which delight the heart of a clever French chef. A recent dinner menu at the palace consisted mainly of boiled turbot, a dish of cutlets, a fruit salad and a savory. Champagne is rarely drunk except on special occasions, and when it is the bottle is not placed in a silver holder or covered with a napkin. But the label and everything which might signify the brand is removed.

KING ALBERT'S GARTER ONCE HELD BY UNCLE

An interesting point in connection with the Garter that was recently conferred on King Albert of the Belgians is the fact that it was held by his uncle, the late King Leopold, for 40 years and previously by his grandfather for half a century.

FIND OIL FIELDS IN BOLIVIA

It is reported that oil fields have been discovered in the Vacuifa mountains of Bolivia.

The RETURN of TARZAN

BY EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

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CHAPTER XII.—Continued.

"Going to lose her?" exclaimed Tarzan, "Why, what do you mean? Oh, yes, I understand. You mean that now that she is married and living in England, you will seldom if ever see her."

"Yes," replied she; "and the saddest part of it all is that she is not marrying the man she loves. Oh, it is terrible. Marrying from a sense of duty! I think it is perfectly wicked, and I told her so. I have felt so strangely on the subject that although I was the only person outside of blood relations who was to have been asked to the wedding I would not let her invite me, for I should not have gone to witness the terrible mockery. But Jane Porter is peculiarly positive. She has convinced herself that she is doing the only honorable thing that she can do, and nothing in the world will ever prevent her from marrying Lord Greystoke except Greystoke himself, or death."

"I am sorry for her," said Tarzan.

"And I am sorry for the man she loves," said the girl, "for he loves her. I never met him, but from what Jane tells me he must be a very wonderful person. It seems that he was born in an African jungle, and brought up by fierce, anthropoid apes. He had never seen a white man or woman until Professor Porter and his party were marooned on the coast right at the threshold of his tiny cabin. He saved them from all manner of terrible beasts, and accomplished the most wonderful feats imaginable, and then to cap the climax he fell in love with Jane and she with him, though she never really knew it for sure until she had promised herself to Lord Greystoke.

"Most remarkable," murmured Tarzan, cudgeling his brain for some pretext upon which to turn the subject. He delighted in hearing Hazel Strong talk of Jane, but when he was the subject of the conversation he was bored and embarrassed. But he was soon given a respite, for the girl's mother joined them, and the talk became general.

The next few days passed uneventfully. The sea was quiet. The sky was clear. The steamer plowed steadily on toward the south without pause. Tarzan spent quite a little time with Miss Strong and her mother. They whiled away their hours on deck reading, talking, or taking pictures with Miss Strong's camera. When the sun had set they walked.

One day Tarzan found Miss Strong in conversation with a stranger, a man he had not seen on board before. As he approached the couple the man bowed to the girl and turned to walk away.

"Wait, Monsieur Thuran," said Miss Strong; "you must meet Mr. Caldwell We are all fellow passengers, and should be acquainted."

The two men shook hands. As Tarzan looked into the eyes of Monsieur Thuran he was struck by the strange familiarity of their expression.

"I have had the honor of monsieur's acquaintance in the past, I am sure," said Tarzan, "though I cannot recall the circumstances."

Monsieur Thuran appeared ill at ease.

"I cannot say, monsieur," he replied. "It may be so. I have had that identical sensation myself when meeting a stranger."

"Monsieur Thuran has been explaining some of the mysteries of navigation to me," explained the girl.

Tarzan paid little heed to the conversation that ensued—he was attempting to recall where he had met Monsieur Thuran before. That it had been under peculiar circumstances he was positive. Presently the sun reached them, and the girl asked Monsieur Thuran to move her chair farther back into the shade. Tarzan happened to be watching the man at the time, and noticed the awkward manner in which he handled the chair—his left wrist was stiff, hat clew was suicient—a sudden train of associated ideas did the rest.

Monsieur Thuran had been trying to find an excuse to make a graceful departure. The lull in the conversation following the moving of their position gave him an opportunity to make his excuses. Bowing low to Miss Strong, and inclining his head to Tarzan, he turned to leave them.

"Just a moment," said Tarzan. "If Miss Strong will pardon me I will accompany you. I shall return in a moment, Miss Strong."

Monsieur Thuran looked uncomfortable. When the two men had passed

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

Abe Martin

We're all good listeners when money talks.

Uncle Ez Pash says he don't look fer peace in Europe as long as th' cigarettes hold out.

Bladder Trouble Causes Terrible Pains

After taking a trial bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root which you forwarded to me, I purchased some from a local drug store and after using three dollar bottles I can truthfully say that I was cured of all the terrible pains I had in my back, side and head, caused by bladder trouble. I had the worst kind of kidney trouble and suffered so that I could not even stay in bed with the pain. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root made me feel just like a new person and I am glad to recommend it to anyone suffering as I did.

Very truly yours,
MISS MARY ARDNER.
807 Washington St., Defiance, Ohio.

Sworn to before me and in my presence subscribed by the said Miss Mary Ardner, this 16th day of July, 1909.
F. L. RAY, Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co. Binghamton. N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the Toledo Weekly Blade. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

The RETURN *of* TARZAN

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

out of the girl's sight, Tarzan stopped, laying a heavy hand on he other's shoulder.

"What is your game now, Rokoff?" he asked.

"I am leaving France as I promised you," replied the other, in a surly voice.

"I see you are," said Tarzan; "but I know you so well that I can scarcely believe that your being on the same boat with me is purely a coincidence. If I could believe it the fact that you are in disguise would immediately disabuse my mind of any such idea."

"Well," growled Rokoff, with a shrug, "I cannot see what you are going to do about it. This vessel flies the English flag. I have as much right on board her as you, and from the fact that you are booked under an assumed name I imagine that I have more right."

"We will not discuss it, Rokoff. All I wanted to say to you is that you must keep away from Miss Strong—she is a decent woman."

Rokoff turned scarlet.

"If you don't I shall pitch you overboard," continued Tarzan. "Do not forget that I am just waiting for some excuse." Then he turned on his heel and left Rokoff standing there trembling with suppressed rage.

He did not see the man again for days, but Rokoff was not idle. In his stateroom with Paulvitch he fumed and swore, threatening the most terrible of revenges.

"I would throw him overboard tonight," he cried, "were I sure that those papers were not on his person. I cannot chance pitching them into the ocean with him. If you were not such a stupid coward, Alexis, you would find a way to enter his stateroom and search for the documents."

Paulvitch smiled. "You are supposed to be the brains of this partnership, my dear Nikolas," he replied. "Why do you not find the means to search Monsieur Caldwell's stateroom—eh?"

Two hours later fate was kind to them, for Paulvitch, who was ever on the watch, saw Tarzan leave his room without locking the door. Five minutes later Rokoff was stationed where he could give the alarm in case Tarzan returned, and Paulvitch was deftly searching the contents of the ape-man's luggage.

He was about to give up in despair when he saw a coat which Tarzan had just removed. A moment later he grasped an official envelope in his hand. A quick smile at its contents brought a broad smile to the Russian's face.

When he left the stateroom Tarzan himself could not have told that an article in it had been touched since he left it—Paulvitch was a past master in his chosen field.

When he handed the packet to Rokoff in the seclusion of their stateroom the larger man rang for a steward, and ordered a pint of champagne.

"We must celebrate, my dear Alexis," he said.

"It was luck, Nikolas," explained Paulvitch. "It is evident that he carries these papers always upon his person—just by chance he neglected to transfer them when he changed coats a few minutes since. But there will be the deuce to pay when he discovers his loss. I am afraid that he will immediately connect you with it. Now that he knows that you are on board he will suspect you at once."

"It will make no difference whom he suspects—after tonight," said Rokoff, with a nasty grin.

After Miss Strong had gone below that night Tarzan stood leaning over the rail looking far out to sea. Every night he had done this since he had come on board—sometimes he stood thus for an hour. And the eyes that had been watching his every movement since he had boarded the ship at Algiers knew that this was his habit.

Even as he stood there this night those eyes were on him. Presently the last straggler had left the deck. It was a clear night, but there was no moon—objects on deck were barely discernible.

From the shadows of the cabin two figures crept stealthily upon the ape-man from behind. The lapping of the waves against the ship's side, the whirring of the propeller, the throbbing of the engines, drowned the almost soundless approach of the two.

They were quite close to him now, and crouching low, like tacklers on a gridiron. One of them raised his hand and lowered it, as though counting off seconds—one—two—three! As one man the two leaped for their victim. Each grasped a leg and before Tarzan of the Apes, fighting though he was, could turn to save himself he had been pitched over the low rail and was falling into the Atlantic.

Hazel Strong was looking from her darkened port across the dark sea. Suddenly a body shot past her eyes from the deck above. It dropped so quickly into the dark waters below that she could not be sure of what it was—it might have been a man, she could not say. She listened for some outcry from above—for the always-fearsome call "Man overboard!" but it did not come. All was silence on the ship above—all was silence in the sea below.

The girl decided that she had but seen a bundle of refuse thrown overboard by one of the ship's crew, and a moment later sought her berth.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Wreck of the "Lady Alice."

The next morning at breakfast Tarzan's place was vacant. Miss Strong was mildly curious, for Mr. Caldwell had always made it a point to wait that he might breakfast with her and her mother. As she was sitting on deck later Monsieur Thuran paused to exchange a half dozen pleasant words with her. He seemed in most excellent spirits—his manner was the extreme of affability. As he passed on Miss Strong thought what a very delightful man was Monsieur Thuran.

The day dragged heavily. She missed the quiet companionship of Mr. Caldwell—there had been something about him that had made the girl like him from the first; he had talked so entertainingly of the places he had seen—the peoples and their customs—the wild beasts; and he had always had a droll way of drawing striking comparisons between savage animals and civilized men that showed a considerable knowledge of the former, and a keen, though somewhat cynical, estimate of the latter.

When Monsieur Thuran stopped again to chat with her in the afternoon she welcomed the break in the day's monotony. But she begun to become seriously concerned in Mr. Caldwell's continued absence; somehow she constantly associated it with the start she had had the night before, when the dark object fell past her port into the sea. Presently she broached the subject to Monsieur Thuran. Had he seen Mr. Caldwell today? He had not. Why?

"He was not at breakfast as usual, nor have I seen him once since yesterday," explained the girl.

Monsieur Thuran was extremely solicitous.

"I did not have the pleasure of intimate acquaintance with Mr. Caldwell," he said. "He seemed a most estimable gentleman, however. Can it be that he is indisposed, and has remained in his stateroom? It would not be strange."

"No," replied the girl, "it would not be strange, of course; but for some inexplicable reason I have one of those foolish feminine presentiments that all is not right with Mr. Caldwell. It is the strangest feeling—it is as though I knew that he was not on board the ship."

Monsieur Thuran laughed pleasantly. "Mercy, my dear Miss Strong," he said; "where in the world could he be then? We have not been within sight of land for days."

"Of course, it is ridiculous of me," she admitted. And then: But I am not going to worry about it any longer; I am going to find out where Mr. Caldwell is," and she motioned to a passing steward.

"That may be more difficult than you imagine, my dear girl," thought Monsieur Thuran, but aloud he said: "By all means."

"Find Mr. Caldwell, please," she said to the steward, "and tell him that his friends are much worried by his continued absence."

"You are very fond of Mr. Caldwell" suggested Monsieur Thuran.

"I think he is splendid," replied the girl. "And mamma is perfectly infatuated with him. He is the sort of man with whom one has a feeling of perfect security—no one could help but have confidence in Mr. Caldwell."

A moment later the steward returned to say that Mr. Caldwell was not in his stateroom. "I cannot find him, Miss Strong, and"—he hesitated—"I have learned that his berth was not occupied last night, I think that I had better report the matter to the captain."

"Most assuredly," exclaimed Miss Strong. "I shall go with you to the captain myself. It is terrible! I know that something awful has happened. My presentiments were not false, after all."

It was a very frightened young women and an excited steward who presented themselves before the captain a few minutes later. He listened to their stories in silence—a look of concern marking his expression as the steward assured him that he had sought for the missing passenger in every part of the ship that a passenger might be expected to frequent.

"And you are sure, Miss Strong, that you saw a body fall overboard last night?" he asked.

"There is not the slightest doubt about that," she answered. "I cannot say that it was a human body—there was not outcry. It might have been only what I thought it was—a bundle of refuse. But if Mr. Caldwell is not found on board I shall always be positive that it was he whom I saw fall past my port."

The captain ordered an immediate and thorough search of the entire ship from stem to stern—no nook or cranny was to be overlooked. Miss Strong remained in his cabin, waiting the outcome of the quest. The captain asked her many questions, but she could tell him nothing about the missing man other than what she had herself seen during their brief acquaintance on shipboard. For the first time she suddenly realized how very little indeed Mr. Caldwell had told her about himself or his past life. That he had been born in Africa and educated in Paris was about all she knew, and this meager information had been the result of her surprise that an Englishman should speak English with such a marked French accent.

To Be Continued.

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers.

Is there anything that can be applied to the roots of trees to kill them so that girdling will not be necessary?—M., Aurora, Ill.

Will someone please tell what to apply to watermelon vines to keep bugs off?—G., Dillsboro, N. C.

Will someone give the cause and a remedy for ropy milk? Our cows are well cared for and appear to be healthy.

I have about 2,000 ginseng plants which ought to be re-set. I would like to know whether it would be profitable to extend the bed.—H., Honor, Mich.

Canada Field Peas.

In sections north of central Iowa the Canada field pea may be grown to good advantage for several purposes. Seeded with oats as early in the spring as possible it makes excellent hog pasture, or if desired it may be used for hay. For these uses, sow six pecks of each per acre with a drill. If a drill is not available plow the peas under to a depth of three inches and a few days later sow the oats broadcast and cover with a harrow. Never harrow in the peas, however; they must be covered to a depth of three inches if they are to do well. Then, too, they are a cool weather plant and make their best growth while the weather is cool; hence the necessity of early seeding.

If not wanted for pasture, the mixture may be cut for hay when the oats are in the dough stage. When properly cured this mixture makes a feed of superior quality for dairy cows and growing stock, and it is also very palatable. It is an especially desirable roughage where clover or alfalfa is not available.

Canada field peas are also grown alone for grain, in which case two bushels should be sown per acre. Being rich in protein, the ground peas are valuable for supplementing a corn ration for brood sows and fattening hogs. A ton of peas contains as much digestible protein as one and one-half tons of wheat shorts, indicating that they are worth 50 per cent more than shorts. A ration composed of 65 pounds of corn and 35 pounds of peas gives excellent results with suckling sows and growing pigs, because it contains the nutrients, including ash constituents for bone production, in the right proportions. With peas the necessity of buying expensive concentrates for balancing a corn ration is obviated.

Preventing Smut in Oats.

It would pay to treat all oats before sowing the seed. The equipment needed is a clean floor, barrel, sprinkling can, scoop, shovels, and plenty of blankets, sacks or tarpaulin. Put one pint of formalin in 40 gallons of water and stir well. This will treat 40 bushels of oats.

Spread the oats on the floor five or six inches deep and sprinkle with the solution until they are saturated. It is well for one man to shovel the oats into a pile while the other sprinkles them, as less gas is lost in this way. The pile should be thoroughly soaked when it is finished.

Cover it at once with blankets, sacks or tarpaulin so as to confine the gas which does the work, and leave the pile covered for six to ten hours or over night. Then remove the covering and spread the oats out thin to dry.

Shovel them over from time to time, and sow them as soon as they are dry enough to run through the drill. Some allowance should be made for swollen seed in setting the drill. If more oats are treated than are needed to sow, they can be fed in a few days after the gas has had time to escape.

LIVE STOCK

Foundation of the Hog Business.

The brood sow is the foundation of all profitable pork production. Her selection, care and management are the principal factors of the whole business. It is a subject upon which thousands of articles have been written, yet considering all this, more failure is made at this part of the industry than all others combined. Like begets like, and it is impossible to have uniformity in the pigs unless we have it in the breeding stock. The type must therefore be kept constantly in mind while selecting the brood sows. As nearly as possible, have all sows conform to the selected type.

The brood sow should be broad between the eyes, have a refined, feminine look about the face and neck; the shoulders smooth and deep, body long with ribs well sprung; giving much room for large vital organs; no sagging just back of the shoulders. She should have a good ham, broad, straight back and far up and down her sides, showing capacity; short, straight legs and strong feet.

The next year's lot of brood sows should be selected at weaning time. Select them from the gentle, kind mothers that were good sucklers and prolific. Cull out your nervous, barky, fighty, pig-killing sows; they are dangerous as well as unprofitable. These as well as their pigs should go. Keep the old tried sow that produces large, even litters, and raises them well.

Breeding Gilts.

Gilts should be mature before being bred. They will make better brood sows, raise larger, stronger, more thrifty pigs, suckle them better and will have more sense and care for them better. Continual breeding of sows too young in a few generations reduces the vitality and thrift amazingly.

The young sow that raises a spring litter should not be allowed to raise a fall litter the first year. Sows two years old are young enough to try this and even then the second litter is almost always unsatisfactory unless the sow has been fed very well and had 30 to 50 days rest, in which to recuperate before bred the second time. Usually the second litter of the two-litter-a-year sow is only about one-half to two-thirds as good as her first litter. Why? It is not the fault of the sow, but because she has not regained her vitality sufficiently to do well the second time. This is simply a matter that cannot be crowded. Time must be given, and hurrying will produce bad results and loss as sure as you do it. To do well, it is imperative that our hogs have a great amount of constitutional vitality and vigor.

Pneumonia in Horses.

Horses left unblanketed after becoming warm from work in the raw, spring weather contract pneumonia very easily. This disease is an inflammation of the lungs. It is characterized by fever as high as 105 degrees and a pulse sometimes so rapid that it cannot be counted.

The animal refuses its feed, the hair stands erect, breathing is difficult, eyes partly closed and the inside of the eyelids very red. In early stages the horse is likely to have a chill and though the surface of the body be cold, even though the temperature be high.

Put the sick animal in a box stall and give him plenty of air, but do not let the wind blow on him. Cover the lungs with a plaster of mustard and flour. Cover him with two or three warm blankets. Give him all the water he wants and any feed he will eat. Wet bran mashes are especially good. It is safest to call a veterinarian at once.

THE DAIRY

Color of Butter.

Cream and butter of a rich yellow color are always preferred to products of a lighter hue, although as a matter of fact the highly colored product is not actually any richer, nor any better as a foodstuff. It is commonly thought that the attractive yellow color of the cream and butter produced by Jersey and Guernsey cattle is indicative of the richness of their products, but such is not the case. It is true that these cattle usually give milk richer in butterfat than that of the other breeds, but the yellowness has nothing to do with this fact.

For a number of years dairy experts have been studying the question of natural coloring in dairy products, but until recently little has been accomplished. Working in conjunction with the dairy department of the Missouri experiment station, the United States Department of Agriculture has demonstrated that coloring in milk products is largely due to the character of the feed supplied and that it can be regulated to a large extent through this source. We all know that when cattle are turned on grass in the spring, the cream and butter immediately take on a bright golden color. Chemical tests taken at this time show that the yellow pigment in the milk consists of several well known vegetable substances called chromoplasts. Chromoplasts constitute the coloring matter in vegetable growths. One of the principal chromoplastic elements is called carotin because it forms to a large extent the coloring matter in carrots. Another called xanthophyll is found in a great many plants, including green grass, and is especially abundant in yellow leaves in autumn.

These pigments or coloring materials pass directly into the milk and this accounts for the added yellow of the butter when cows are turned on grass or fed on carrots. Green grass is probably richer in carotin than any other feed. Green corn stalks and leaves contain an abundance of xanthophylls, while the ripened grain has none. It can readily be seen, therefore, that by feeding materials containing carotin or xanthophylls or both, the color of cream and butter can be changed. Dairymen know, however, that the real richness of a cow's milk can be increased but very little, if any.

Certain of the breeds seem to possess the ability to extract coloring matter from their feeds better than others and this accounts for the yellowness of the product of the Channell Island breeds. The body fat of these animals is often of such a deep yellow that butchers and consumers discriminate against it as beef, though coloring is caused by the same material which makes the cream and butter so attractive.

The farmer or dairyman who is anxious to produce a naturally colored product which is so pleasing to the eye and in such demand by the public would do well to supply himself with a number of bushels of carrots to mix in with their winter feeds, many of which contain nothing by which the cow can add color to her products.

THE ORCHARD

Care of Bark Injuries.

When the bark on an apple tree is injured so that some of it has been taken off, it is advisable to trim the loose and ragged edges of bark on the wound back to where the bark is firmly attached to the tree. Then the wound should be thoroughly painted with an application of pure white lead and raw linseed oil; this paint should be made quick thick, so that it will serve as a protection to the wound and prevent the evaporation of moisture. If the wound is near the base of the tree after trimming up, instead of painting, one can mound the earth so that it will cover the wound, or one may use cow dung to cover the wound, but neither of these methods is as good as the painting, as they are not as sanitary, and may cause fungus growth to start. It all depends on the size of the wound as to whether it will entirely heal or not.

A New Spraying Material.

A dry substitute for lime-sulphur solution, consists of sulphur combined with barium. It forms crystals, easily soluble with water. Orchard tests in comparison with lime-sulphur show that it is fully effective in killing the San Jose scale.

One season's trials show that as a summer spray it has decided fungicidal properties for controlling such fungous troubles as apple and peach scab, leaf spot and sooty fungus. It caused no injury to the foliage, which is a surprise, because lime-sulphur diluted as much as 1 to 100 often causes serious injury. The claims made for it are a saving in freight charges, hauling and handling. No loss from leakage and waste nor deterioration through long standing.

Spraying for Scab.

Bordeaux mixture continues to be the most effective material for the prevention of apple scab, but it also causes so much russeting of the fruit of certain varieties that better results on the whole are obtained from using the lime-sulphur solution. This is particularly true with varities of the Baldwin and Ben Davis families.

Experiments conducted on a commercial scale in Maine show that lime sulphur applied just as the blossom buds were showing pink was much more effective in controlling apple scab than the same material applied just after the petals had fallen. This indicates that the "pink" spray is a most important one and should not be omitted or its time of application delayed if the orchardist expects to obtain the best results from spraying.

POULTRY

Seasonable Notes.

The chaff and litter that accumulate in the loft and barn should be placed in the hen house. The hens will get many a seed from the rubbish, and the exercise they get in scratching through the mass will stimulate egg production.

Turnips, pumpkins, parings, etc., are eaten with greater relish by the hens when they are cooked, thoroughly mixed with a mash and fed steaming hot.

About once a month the nesting material should be renewed. The old material should be either burned or spread over a field far removed from the poultry house.

Before throwing to the hens, eggshells should be pulverized. The egg-eating habit may result in the flock from the feeding of half shells.

Were the same care given the hens that is given the cows and pigs, the number of fresh eggs that would reach the market during the winter months would increase by many million.

The dropping boards should be regularly cleaned every week or two. Every morning it would be advisable to go through the house with a bucket of fine soil and sprinkle a shovelful over the droppings made during the night. The soil will absorb the liquid portions of the manure and keep down odors.

OLD MEN GO TO THE FRONT

Germany Holding Back Youngsters With Future in View.

All German men attached to the Landsturm, or last reserve of the army, whether they have had previous training or not, have been called out. The order applies to all men who had not completed their 45th year by August 14, 1914. The German war department, in calling on the elderly men at the present time, is keeping its eyes open to the future.

The announcement was made recently that the recruits due to come in this year in the ordinary course would not be called before the normal date in the fall. This apparent holding back from active service of good material was decided upon as a precaution for the future. The recruits of this year will be needed to form the basis of the new army when the war is over, since the ranks of the standing army, whenever peace may be declared, will certainly be found to have been depleted by casualties to a large extent.

SOME PECULIARITIES OF THE SINGING SANDS

Singing sands, which give forth a musical humming when moved by strong winds, are found sometimes to have the sound increased to a kind of hoot when a small quantity is clapped between the hands. The most remarkable of these sands are said to be in Kausi, Hawaiian islands. Colorado has similar sands, while at Manchester there is the famous "singing beach." The grains are almost perfectly spherical. They lose their peculiar property when removed, and one theory is that the sound is due to a thin film of gas.

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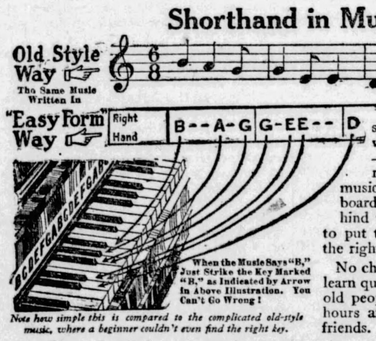

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Have had "Easy Form" four weeks and was out of town one week. I practice about fifteen minutes daily, and can play several pieces as good as my sister-in-law, who has taken lessons seven years.
MRS. ARTHUR I. VAN KLEEK, 1620 4th Ave., N., Mason City, Iowa.

SAYS "EASY FORM" IS WONDERFUL
I think "Easy Form" is wonderful. I am glad I have found a way to learn and not be bothered with a music teacher.
MRS. BENJ. FITCH, 538 S. Chicago St., Joliet, Illinois.

75 YEARS OLD—LEARNED IN THREE HOURS
If I could not use the "Easy Form" method I would be ashamed to say so. It is very simple and easy to understand, I learned it in three hours. I am 75 years old, and never tried to play on the piano or organ, and did not know where middle C was until I got your easy method. Yes, anyone can learn to play by it.
REV. G. D. KING, Pastor, Christian Church Porterville, Cal.

SEND NO MONEY

We don't want your money until you have given "Easy Form" a trial and concluded that you **want** to buy it. Keep the system for seven days, test it, see how easy it is to play. Then if you can bear to part with it, return it in seven days and owe us nothing. If you want to keep it (as you will) it will only be necessary to send us $1.50 at once. The balance may be paid in small monthly payments until the total price of $6.50 is paid. Remember, **you** are the judge. If you don't want to buy the "Easy Form" system, after using it for seven days, you will not be at even a penny's expense. But don't delay. Send the coupon now—**today**—while this remarkable offer remains open.

Easy Method Music Co., 758 Clarkson Bldg., **Chicago, Ill.**

7-DAY TRIAL

FREE

FREE Trial COUPON

Easy Method Music Co.,
758 Clarkson Bldg., CHICAGO

Please send me the "Easy Form" Music Method, complete, with 100 pieces of music, by mail, postpaid, for a seven-day FREE TRIAL. If I am satisfied and want to keep the system, I agree to send you $1.50 at the end of the trial period and $1.00 per month thereafter, until a total of $6.50 is paid. If not satisfied, I will return the system to you, and I am to be at no expense whatever for the trial.

Name.....
Street and No. or R. F. D. .....
Town..... State.....
Do you play old-style note music? .....
How many white keys are on your piano or organ? .....

STRENGTH
Without Overloading The Stomach.

The business man, especially, needs food in the morning that will not overload the stomach, but give mental vigor for the day.

Much depends on the start a man gets each day as to how he may expect to accomplish the work on hand.

He can't be alert with a heavy, fried-meat-and-potatoes breakfast, requiring a lot of vital energy in digesting it.

A Calif. business man found a food combination for producing energy. He writes:

"For years I was unable to find a breakfast food that had nutrition enough to sustain a business man without overloading his stomach, causing indigestion and kindred ailments.

"Being a very busy and also a very nervous man, I had about decided to give up breakfast altogether. But luckily I was induced to try Grape-Nuts.

"Since that morning I have been a new man; can work without tiring, my head is clear and my nerves strong and quiet.

"I find that Grape-Nuts, with a little sugar and a small quantity of cold milk, makes a delicious morning meal, which invigorates me for the day's business."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

WILSON CAN HALT AID TO WARRIORS

Measure Passed Enlarging President's Power to Prevent Neutrality Violations

Washington, March 4.—All that was needed today to enlarge the power of President Wilson to prevent violations of American neutrality by vessels leaving United States ports with men or supplies for belligerent warships was the President's approval of a joint resolution of congress.

The resolution, a substitute for that previously passed by the house, was unanimously adopted by the senate early today following a conference at the White House last night between President Wilson and members of the foreign relations committee of the senate and house and others. It was later agreed to by the house.

As finally passed the resolution differs in some essential particulars from the original house measure. It has the hearty support of state department officials who pointed out the immediate need of its passage because of the "critical situation" resulting from the European war. Attention was called by these officials to the fact that the American government had been hindered by inadequate legislation to prevent vessels from leaving United States with supplies for belligerent warships in contravention of American neutrality. The proposed legislation is a direct result of information obtained by the government in the recent grand jury inquiry in New York into alleged shipments of supplies to belligerents at sea.

The resolution will continue during the existence of the European war. The resolution empowers the President to direct customs collectors to withhold clearance from any vessel of American or foreign register or license which the President believes to be "about to carry fuel, arms, ammunition, men or supplies to any warship, or tender, or supply ship of a belligerent nation in violation of the obligations of the United States as a neutral nation." If such a vessel sailed or attempted to sail without clearance a fine of from $2,000 to $10,000, imprisonment of two years, or both, and forfeiture of the vessel would be imposed. The President is empowered to use the military forces of the country to enforce the law.

Resinol

will stop that itching

If you are suffering with eczema, ringworm, rash or other tormenting skin-eruption, try Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. You will be surprised how quickly the itching stops and the skin becomes clear and healthy again.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap also clear away pimples and dandruff. Sold by all druggists. Prescribed by doctors for 20 years. For free trial, write to F. Resinol, Baltimore.

SAYS KAISER WILL DISARM

Bartholdt Declares Emperor is for Real Peace.

Washington, March 6.—Speaking at a dinner given in their honor by the American Peace Society executive committee here last night, former Senator Burton, of Ohio, and Representative Bartholdt, of Missouri, prophesied that world peace would be the natural result of the European conflict. Mr. Bartholdt declared that the pacificists are 'h'olding their own in spite of the war which is writing an argument for peace in blood."

"The terms of peace," he said, "will be written, when the time comes, by the war parties. If the kaiser has any voice in the dictation of the peace terms I am sure that he will insist upon disarmament."

THE GERMAN WOUNDED.

Berlin, Mar. 11th. (By wireless to Sayville, L. I.)

The Germans are terrifically systematic about their care of the wounded. All their men found on the battlefield receive a "First aid dressing." Each is tagged with a card, which indicates whether he is badly hurt or not. From the battlefield the wounded men are gotten back to the field hospitals or to headquarters. A man may be badly wounded and yet be back on the firing line in three months. Good pure blood is what helps the soldier through—his wounds heal easily after antiseptic dressings. It is well for everybody to put the blood in good order. Don't trifle with health! It's too precious a possession.

It is trifling to neglect the little, every-day kind of ailments. It is trifling, too, to take medicines of unknown or doubtful ingredients. If your stomach gets out of order, your food is not digested and, of course, your blood gets thin and you become weak, ready to be a prey to the disease germs always ready to attack the run-down and the anaemic. If your liver can't do its work, your blood becomes impure and many troubles follow. If your bowels are irregular, poisons accumulate in your body. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery (in tablet or liquid form) helps the stomach to digest food properly, strengthens the liver, regulates the bowels. As a consequence you are vigorous, full of snap and life! Fifty years ago Dr. Pierce discovered that a glyceric extract of Golden Seal and Oregon grape root, of queen's root and bloodroot, with black cherry bark, would aid all the digestive organs to work as Nature intended they should. Thousands have found that the "Golden Medical Discovery" he then introduced to the world has restored them to health when suffering from stomach and liver troubles. Now is the time to try this famous remedy.—Advertisement.

MODERN AUTO IS INDISPENSABLE

Reo General Manager Sees Greater Popularity of Motor Car Among Farmers.

"First a luxury, now a necessity—that is the story of the evolution of the automobile. The automobile is only just beginning to realize its possibilities," says General Manager R. H. Scott, of the Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Michigan. "It just now is becoming generally understood that the possibilities of the automobile are not only pleasure giving, but economic. Even persons who buy machines as luxurious toys are buying with more discrimination and more intelligence. They are buying the best values, which not necessarily are the most expensive cars.

"The present and future of the automobile is utilization. More and more are buying and operating automobiles as a means toward economy, efficiency and recreation.

Motor Indispensable.

"It must be constantly borne in mind that the man who once buys and drives an automobile can never again dispense with automobile service. He tunes up his whole business and social life to that key. He becomes dependent upon it. The automobile has supplied a means or rapid, economical and pleasant universal transportation that is now at the very base of our national character.

"Next year—and the year after—the world will buy and operate automobiles in ever increasing numbers. But they will be bought with ever increasing discrimination and business judgment.

Prospects Good.

"So the future presents a most encouraging outlook for the motor car industry, simply because the American people have at last analyzed it, separated the wheat from the chaff and arrived at the logical conclusion and indisputable truth, as the Americans have a knack of doing in the long run. The automobiles which give a value commensurate with their cost will be sold in large numbers and the mediocre and poor value automobiles in small numbers.

"We're pretty conservative about our investments as a general rule," says Mr. Scott, "but we are willing to confess that we made one investment, running into nearly a quarter of a million dollars that might be called a mistake if you like to look at it in that way.

"When we planned to increase our factory capacity by 50 per cent, we did so with the idea of running full force in the fall and winter months. At that season it is easier to procure extra men because most of the other automobile factories are running short-handed. We hoped to get a little ahead of our dealers' demands in December and January, so as to be able to more nearly supply them when the big spring business opened up. We have never known a time in the ten years we have been in business when we could supply enough Reos. This year we made up our minds we would get the jump on the situation by making them at a time when we were sure few would want to buy them.

"In order to do that, of course, we would have to have somewhere to house them over the winter months, so one of the additions we made to our plant was this model storage warehouse. We were very proud of it. Up to the minute in every respect, fireproof, equipped with sprinkler system, and all that sort of thing, it is a model of its kind. But alas! we have no use for it! Could we have known six months ago what we know now, we might have been able to procure machinery and adapted it to manufacturing still more cars. But we thought 50 per cent increase over last year's output would take care of our dealers' demands. But it won't!

"On his return from the New York Automobile Show, Sales Manager Rueschaw came to me and said, 'You will never put a Reo car in that warehouse this season—here's a bale of orders to prove it.' And they were not only orders—but 'ship immediately' orders.

"The demand is such that, even with all our added facilities, we are pushed to the limit to keep up with it, even in January.

"So we'd like to rent that storage warehouse to someone. We hate to see it lying idle while all the rest of the plant is so busy."

$73,000 TO PAY FOR DEATHS ALONG BORDER

Washington, March 3.—An appropriation of $73,000 was added to the general deficiency bill in the senate to indemnify American citizens and their families for wounds and death suffered along the border as a result of fighting in Mexico.

MANY OLD FACES LEAVE CONGRESS

Ringing Down of Curtain for Session Returns Several to Private Life.

Washington, March 3.—Many changes in the personnel of both house and senate, in all parties, follow the expiration of this congress and the coming in of the 64th congress. Representatives Underwood, of Alabama, and Broussard, of Louisiana, move up into the senate. Charles Curtis, of Kansas, comes back to the senate after a campaign which retires from congress Representatives Murdock, of Kansas, the Progressive leader of the house, and Neeley, of Kansas, Democrat.

Representatives Cannon, of Illinois, for many years speaker of the house; McKinley, of Illinois, former chairman of the Republican congressional campaign committee and the Republican national committee; Foss, of Illinois, who used to head the naval committee; Longworth, of Ohio; Sulloway, of New Hampshire; Rodenberg, Wilson and Sterling, all of Illinois, are among the more conspicuous representatives who again enter the lists of the house.

Among others prominent in national legislation who retire from congress now are Representatives Bartholdt, of Missouri; Stevens and Manahan, of Minnesota; Burke and Martin, South Dakota; Palmer and Temple, of Pennsylvania; Bulkley, of Ohio; Bartlett, of Georgia; Korbly, of Indiana; Floyd, of Arkansas; McGuire, of Oklahoma; Reed, of New Hampshire; Samuel W. Smith, of Michigan.

Previously retired from the house to accept federal appointments during this congress are Clayton, of Alabama; Covington, of Maryland; McCoy, of New Jersey, and Ansberry, of Ohio, to become judges, and Kinkead and Townsend, of New Jersey, and Murray, of Massachusettts, to become postmasters.

Baby's Happiness Depends on Health

Cross, fretful babies usually need a laxative to make them comfortable, and comfort begets happiness. Constipation is the cause of much discomfort. Mothers should watch closely the condition of their children's bowels and see that they are regular.

A mild, pleasant tasting laxative such as Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, is ideal for children because of its natural composition, and gentle action, and because it contains no opiate, narcotic or other harmful habit-forming drug. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is sold by druggists everywhere. A teaspoonful at bedtime will bring easy, certain relief.

A free trial bottle can be obtained by writing to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ills.

1,000 MEN ENTOMBED IN SPANISH MINE BLAST

Madrid, March 6.—More than 1,000 miners are still entombed in the Cabaza del Buey mine, near Cordova, where an explosion occurred yesterday while 1,160 men were at work. Rescue work went on rapidly today, however, and it is believed that practically all the imprisoned men will be saved as fire has not broken out.

ALLIED FLEET IS BROUGHT TO HALT

Krupp Guns, Coupled With Large Turkish Army, Turn the Trick.

London, March 6.—Heavy Krupp guns mounted along the shores of the Dardanelles, north of Chanak and Nagura forts, where the waterway bends sharply to the east, and the great Turkish army massed along the Asiatic and European sides of the strait to prevent the march of the Anglo-French forces upon Constantinople, have apparently checked the operations of the international fleet.

Although no official report had been issued at the time this dispatch was written, unofficial advices from Athens stated that a lull had fallen over the operations in the Dardanelles. In the meantime, the international fleet is being replenished with ammunition from the British naval station at Malta and the French naval station at Toulon.

Some military and naval experts express the opinion that the fleet will not try to smash its way any farther eastward, but will content itself with keeping the Turkish army engaged until the Russian Black sea fleet can attack the forts guarding the eastern entrance of the Bosphorus.

ZEPPELIN WRECKED BY GALE AT COLOGNE

London, March 3.—A dispatch from The Hague says Germany reports that a Zeppelin flying over Cologne to protect bridges spanning the Rhine, was wrecked in a storm. The crew was saved.

PARROT & CO

BY HAROLD MAC GRATH

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

"I'm not sure that I'm going to be married." Elsa twirled the sunshade again. "I really wish I had stayed at home. I seem all topsy-turvy. I could have screamed when I saw the man standing on the ledge above the boat that night. No; I do not believe I shall marry. Fancy marrying a man and knowing that his ghost was at the same time wandering about the earth!" She rose and the sunshade described a half-circle as she spoke. "Oh, bother with it all! Dinner at eight, in the big dining room."

"Yes. But the introductions will be made on the cafe veranda. These people out here have gone mad over cocktails. And look your best, Elsa. I want them to see a real American girl tonight. I'll have some roses sent up to you."

Elsa had not the heart to tell him that all interest in his dinner had suddenly gone from her mind; that even the confusion of the colonel no longer appealed to her bitter malice. She knew that she was going to be bored and miserable. Well, she had promised. She would put on her best gown; she would talk and laugh and jest because she had done these thing many times when her heart was not in the play of it.

When she was gone the consul-general's wife said: "Poor girl!"

Her husband looked across the room interestedly. "Why do you say that?"

"I am a woman."

"That phase is the City of Refuge. All women fly to it when confronted by something they do not understand."

"Oh, but I do understand. And that's the pity of it."

To Be Continued.

CLAIM HEAVY GERMAN LOSS

Russia Reports 325,000 in Six Weeks.

Petrograd, March 6.—German and Austrian losses in the last six weeks are officially estimated as 325,000 by the Russian war office. This includes killed, wounded and prisoners, as follows:

Killed, 150,000; wounded, 80,000; prisoners, 95,000.

The heaviest losses were those of Field Marshal Von Hindenberg, in his campaign west of Warsaw, northern Poland and east Prussia. In his desperate efforts to smash the Russian defense, he is believed to have sacrificed at least 260,000 men. The remainder of the losses were suffered by the Austro-German forces on the Galician front.

CANADIAN TROOPS ARRIVE

Four Thousand Dominion Soldiers Reach British Isles.

Montreal, March 6.—Four thousand Canadian troops have reached the British Isles on the steamers Megantic, Southland and Missanabie, whose safe arrival was announced here.

BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

7129—Misses' Combination.

This garment is really nothing but a chemise with tab buttoning from back to front, but this arrangement takes the place of drawers. The neck may be round or square. Suitable for cambric, batiste or crepe de chine.

The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

7119—Child's Set of Underwear.

This set comprises underwaist, drawers and petticoat. The waist fastens in the back and is reinforced for buttons at the lower edge where the closed drawers and plain gathered pettiocat are attached to it.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

7134—Ladies' Skirt.

This skirt has a waistline which may be regulation or 2½ in. above normal. The front gore and lower sections of underskirt are in one piece and the tunic may be made in skirt length or shorter and be pleated or gathered.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 in. waist measure.

7099—Ladies' Suspender Skirt.

This is a 3-gore model with a pleated section at the lower end of each side seam and with raised waistline and suspenders, which may be omitted. The closing is in front.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

7098—Ladies' Waist.

This waist of tailored simplicity has shoulder yoke made by extending the back forward. Two pleats supply fullness. The standing collar is open in front, the sleeves full length with enlarged armhole.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7096—Ladies' Apron.

This bungalow apron has a short waist with sleeve sections and body in one and with center back closing, The skirt has very little fullness and also closes in the back. Suitable for all wash materials.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7114—Misses' Dress.

This smart costume has a coat which may be in either of two lengths with open neck and handsome revers and collar. The skirt is a two gore model closing at the left side, where the material is gathered into a band.

The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

7110—Boys' Russian Suit.

The straight coat fastens in the center of the front, leaving a shield and collar exposed at the neck. The sides of the opening are trimmed with a wide collar, the sleeves are plain and long. The trousers may be in bloomer style or with straight lower edge. The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

New Feather Beds only $5.40

6 pound Feather Pillows $1.00 per pair. New, Clean, Odorless, Sanitary and Dustless Feathers. Best Ticking. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for FREE catalog and our wonderful FREE OFFER. Agents wanted. SOUTHERN FEATHER & PILLOW CO., Dept. 3521 Greensboro, N. C

GREATEST RAZOR OFFER EVER MADE

Send name and address (no money) and get this high grade unmatchable razor, round or square point, on 20 days' free trial. If satisfied it is the best razor you ever used and wish to keep it, send 98 cents; if not, return it. D. A. Bateman, 230 E. Market Street, Louisville, Ky.

An oak tree of average size, with 700,000 leaves, lifts from the earth about 123 tons of water during the five months it is in leaf.

The New REO The Fifth $1050

"The Incomparable Four"

Surely This Must Be a Wonderful Car To Enjoy Such a Demand at Such a Season!

Never mind the size of the type—the fact is big and the information vital to you. You will read it in five minutes. Then use the 'phone—there's no time to lose

WHEN WE TELL YOU that today orders for immediate shipment greatly in excess of possible output are pouring in at Lansing—and that, despite the fact that the big 25-acre Reo plants were running double shift, and turning out 105 cars per day—you'll agree the condition is remarkable.

FACTORY SCHEDULE of deliveries of Reo the Fifth—made in August in the usual course and anticipating the usual "dull season" of January and February—called for 300 cars of this model in January and 450 in February.

ALAS FOR WELL LAID PLANS! In January were shipped 1200 instead of 300; and in February, instead of 450, dealers took 1800 Reo the Fifths—and begged for more.

MIND YOU, THAT was middle of winter—War Year! Just when everybody was trying to convince everybody else that we were enjoying hard times the Reo plants were running a double shift in an effort to keep up with the demand for immediate shipments of automobiles.

CAN YOU IMAGINE any stronger testimony to the splendid qualities of a car than that unusual demand at that unusual season?

"HOW COULD THE FACTORY SHIP that many cars in those months if their plans called for the lesser number?" you ask. The answer is the whole point to this ad.

KNOWING FROM PAST EXPERIENCE that the demand for Reos is always greater than the supply—for there never has been a time since the first Reo was made that Reo could supply enough cars for all who wanted Reos—knowing that this demand would be hopelessly in excess of our facilities in the spring months, they planned, as they fondly believed, to meet it.

AT A COST OF OVER $100,000 they had built a warehouse capable of storing 2,000 cars. Planned to run full force on the Reo the Fifth model during the fall and winter months, and store the surplus they hoped to accumulate against the big spring rush.

MADE THE CARS ALRIGHT—but there the plans were frustrated by dealers' demands for immediate shipments. These took the full capacity of the plants for those months—and today there is not a Reo the Fifth in that big warehouse!

SO THIS IS TO WARN YOU against delay in ordering your Reo. Only by ordering at once can you hope to get it when you'll want it.

YOU KNOW AS WELL AS WE—if you have watched it at all—that in previous years thousands of would-be Reo owners have been disappointed. Not merely delay in delivery—but the absolute impossibility of getting a car. Factory output all allotted to dealers—dealers' quota all contracted for by customers weeks in advance.

IT IS A REMARKABLE FACT that in years past premiums have been paid for Reos—while cars with lesser reputation went a-begging.

THIS YEAR, BECAUSE of the condition above recited—not a car in reserve, factory running double shift and daily demand keeping pace with and absorbing whole output—only those who have learned by past experience and who order immediately, can hope to get a Reo the Fifth.

OUR TOLEDO ALLOTMENT is definite. We've tried but we cannot get one car more than our original quota. When those are all optioned we must close the books—no other way.

WE SUPPOSE WE OUGHT to tell you something about this car—it's the usual thing to do in an ad. But bless you, everybody in the world knows Reo the Fifth as "The Incomparable Four."

THIS GREAT PRODUCT OF REO experience, Reo facilities and of Reo integrity, occupies a place that is unique among motor cars.

REO THE FIFTH comes as nearly being a staple as has ever been designed in an automobile.

SINCE THIS CHASSIS WAS DEVELOPED—and you'll remember we said then it would prove to be "the ultimate car"—finality in all essentials of chassis design—the only changes have been in improvements, refinements of details and in equipment.

IT HAS BEEN THE REO AMBITION to make and to keep this the leading four-cylinder car for that great class of buyers who want a car of superior quality at a moderate price.

FROM YEAR TO YEAR as manufacturing conditions have improved—and especially this year when Reo ready cash enabled them to buy when cash was at a premium and to obtain theretofore impossible values—Reo buyers have received the benefit in the lower prices.

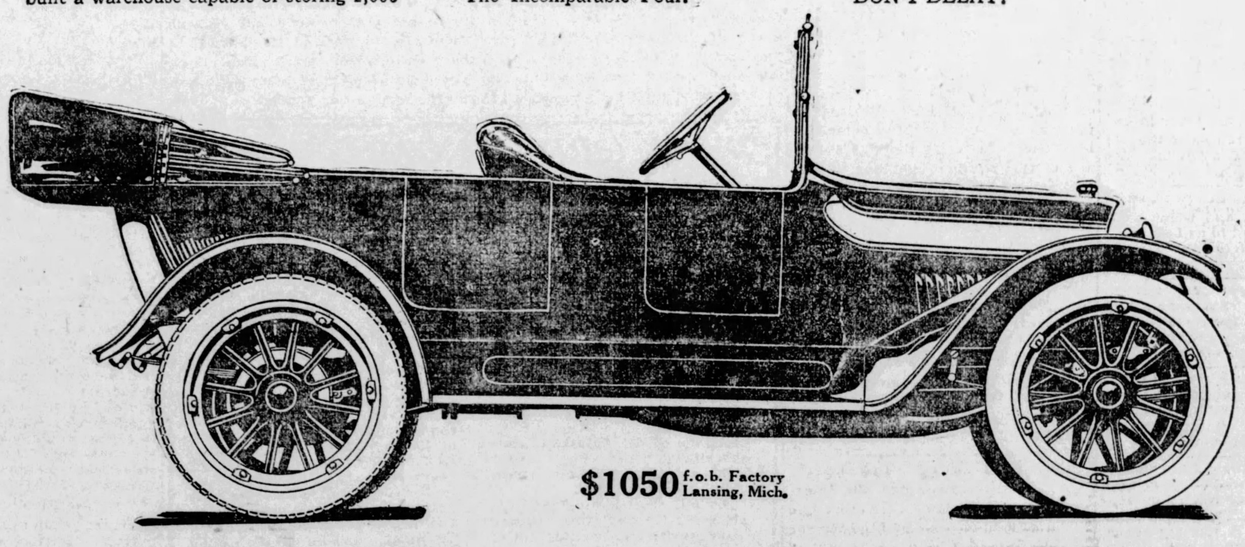
LAST SEASON $1175—NOW $1050—same car, but longer wheelbase and a score of minor but most desirable improvements.

MORE THAN FORTY THOUSAND of them today in hands of users—and some of those users are your intimate friends. Ask them.

THEY WILL TELL YOU MORE and better than we can.

AND YOU'LL HEAR FACTS about low upkeep cost that will astound you—and that will explain to you as nothing else could the reason for the tremendous popularity, the tremendous in-season and out-season demand for Reo the Fifth—"The Incomparable Four."

DON'T DELAY!



$1050 f.o.b. Factory Lansing, Mich.

REO MOTOR CAR CO., Lansing, Mich.

HENRY J. ADAMS, Fostoria, Ohio

GENERAL DISTRIBUTOR OF REO AUTOMOBILES AND REO MOTOR TRUCKS

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1915.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

The Sick Man of the East is getting no better fast.

Opportunity likes to drop around where men are working.

Like truth crushed to earth, the Russian army rises again.

Jury reform may come when jury service ceases to be an idle man's job.

It is never the dog's fault when he has his picture taken in a woman's arms.

Opening the Dardanelles is equivalent to cutting a hole in the Russian wheat sack.

The average man always says the obvious thing. Freaks and geniuses are more interesting.

Next year will be leap year, but that need keep no girl from jumping at a chance this year.

Belgians think the United States flag is beautiful. If Betsy Ross were alive she would be pleased.

There are lots of good men in the world—good even while they are away from their home town.

Some people seem to have the strange notion that to be neutral you must sympathize with their side.

The man who pretends to be good and isn't is a hypocrite, and the one who pretends to be bad and isn't is a fool.

Scientific men have deodorized the skunk, but they will never be able to do much with the annonymous letter writer.

Hope springs eternal in the human breast because the arrangement is a part of God's scheme of happiness for mankind.

After all the horrible war news, a little romantic fiction, dealing with love in quiet places, ought to be a great relief.

The kaiser doesn't think much of the Russians for trying to make the eastern theatre of war look as desolate as Belgium.

Ella Flagg Young says women are worse than men when they get into politics. She had reference to Chicago women, of course.

We suppose there is something sad about the final adjournment of congress, especially among those who do not expect to get back.

That is an uplifting thought—to think of a baby as a gift from God; but it is horrifying to believe that many of these gifts are rejected.

The old-fashioned motto, "God Bless Our Home," used to be laughed at; nevertheless it was hung up with the silent wish of a beautiful soul.

"Belgians are hanging out American flags on their school houses." That's the way we like to see the United States get into the big war.

The year book of the United States Brewers' Association for 1914 is out. Every old guzzler should have a copy, so he can see where his money goes.

One woman declares that women do not kiss each other because they want to. Then that accounts for the perfunctory way in which they go about it.

"The perfect man must not measure more than thirty-four inches around the waist," say the tailors. Also expected to pay his tailor bills promptly.

An Illinois minister said in his Sunday sermon: "We ministers have to preach to girls as beautiful as angels and as silly as geese." (Prolonged giggling.)

The movement for a powerful United States navy is gaining favor in unexpected quarters. It's as if the old opponents had settled down in a defenseless coast city.

We'll bet the Belgians can't understand why the pork and beans combination isn't referred to as beans and pork, seeing that there are so many beans and so little pork.

"Nine New Jersey women rescued a mountain climber by dropping him a rope made up of their petticoats." Of course, Romance couldn't require him to marry nine women.

Some day candidates for state legislatures may run on a platform something like this: "We promise, if elected, to use our utmost endeavor to do nothing of consequence."

This shows what the old "light fantastic" is coming to: A Kansas man begged his partner's pardon for stepping on her foot. "That wasn't my foot," she replied, "it was my knee."

Some day we are going to gird up our loins and borrow enough from our kind employer or someone just as good if any, and pay off our note at the bank, just to see how it feels to be completely out of debt.—Ohio State Journal.

For a companion to the above idea turn back to Artemus Ward's world's greatest paradox: "I'm determined to live within my means if I have to borrow money to do it."

TROUBLES ENOUGH

Fondly as the President looked upon the lines and proportions of the ship purchase bill, probably he is really thankful that the blessed thing went upon the rocks.

The bill was a good deal handsomer a few weeks ago before Britain and Germany went clean daft in the matter of blockades. It was a much more simple proposition before the Evelyn ran her bow into a mine and the Carib's back was broken. The issue was then largely a domestic issue. Before the senate got through with the business of smothering it, it had the marks and aspects of an international issue.

The sinking of the Evelyn and the Carib has made trouble for the administration, at least the trouble of paying the insurance upon them. The seizure of the Dacia is making still more trouble and the settlement of it is not in sight. How much more trouble would the administration have experienced had a government-owned vessel been mined, a ship with the American coat of arms upon it been stopped at sea, been towed into port and been declared confiscate!

Mr. Wilson would like to be able to counteract the traditional Democratic hostility to the betterment of the American merchant marine, an opportunity for circumventing the opposition being at hand. But he would not, if he could, invite more international complications. We are sure he's convinced he has troubles enough to keep his mind well exercised.

BENEVOLENCE OF A KIND

According to word from Tokio, Japan's course with China is the most benevolent. It will be further guarantee of China's independence. It will guard her against European exploiters, save her from further humiliation from the outside world, give her the dignity of a strong and self-respecting nation.

In as much as China shows anything except eagerness in signing a new agreement with Japan, it would seem that there is another interpretation of the Japanese intention. She appears to have her doubts as to the quality of benevolence it is purposed to force upon her. It may look to her that European exploitation is preferable, humiliation and loss of dignity, easier to be borne.

But you cannot doubt that Japan means to do the right thing—at least the right thing by Japan.

A PERFECT LADY

At the head of the fighting ships of the French and English navies engaged in hammering down the forts at the entrance of the Dardanelles was the Queen Elizabeth, carrying the heaviest armor afloat, a battery of eight fifteen-inch guns.

The Queen Elizabeth is one of England's latest superdreadnaughts. Compared with her the submarine is a gadfly—albeit with a terrible sting. Naturally the world was curious to know how the biggest thing afloat, of which there has been some doubt, would act when called upon for earnest endeavor. How did the bloomin' guns work? The admiralty's reply was brief, but eloquent—"with great accuracy." The rest is left to imagination.

Personified, the Queen Elizabeth is a perfect lady. She is ponderous, but dignified, with an absorbing ambition and high aims. In the English mind she performed beautifully, because she hit what she shot at. Hers was not a delicate task. She must tear down what man had built up or be discredited—marked as a failure. She rose to the occasion thundered magnificently, shot with accuracy, thus contributing what was expected of her to the bloody, sickening business of war.

ANOTHER OF MAN'S FRIENDS

A Texas man of studious and observing habits places a value of $200 upon the public service of that little winged mammal we call the bat. It appears that this creature has an insatiable appetite for mosquitoes. He prefers them to all other food in his insect dietary. Thus, he protects mankind not merely from annoying bites, but also from the malarial diseases of which the mosquito is the carrier and distributor.

Many of us who have seen bats diving and dodging, curving and sweeping, through the evening air have gained the impression that they were playing some kind of game, the rules being known only to the players. That, it seems, is not the answer. The bats were at their dinner.

It is held in certain parts of the country that bats like nothing so much as to get their claws entangled in women's hair. If there is a record of this strange ambition being realized, we haven't beheld it in print. Bats should surely be depended on to confine their flirtations among their own kind.

The gull has so thoroughly demonstrated his worth to the world of men that the law protects him. In the South the same protection is extended to turkey buzzards. If what the Texas student says about the bat is true, that animal, too, deserves consideration from law-makers. Too much cannot be done for man's lowly friends.

CHEAPER GASOLINE

Two or three years ago, the International Association of Automobile Clubs offered a prize of $100,000 for a substitute for gasoline, equal to gasoline in the making of energy, plentiful and cheap. If any claimant for the prize has come forth, he has escaped popular attention. He has certainly not obtained the $100,000.

It appears now that the urgent need of this substitute for gasoline has passed. At least the need has been postponed for many years. Through a discovery of Dr. Walter F. Rittman, chemical engineer of the federal bureau of mines, a process has been developed which will greatly increase the supply of gasoline.

The Standard Oil company owns the patent of a process by which it is enabled to recover as much as three times as much of this petroleum product as independent producers. This advantage has necessarily served as a monopoly. It has prevented independent refiners from entering upon the manufacture of gasoline on an extensive scale. The Rittman discoveries will enable the independents to increase their production 200 per cent, and thus put them in a far better competitive position toward the Standard Oil company. The new process is to become the property of the public. Its effect should be profound. Gasoline will be produced in greater quantities. It should become cheaper. It should prove an enormous impetus to the automobile industry.

It has been more or less the practice of scientific men to sneer at what they call "Washington science." If the Rittman discoveries live up to their promise, there will be little more of this sneering.

COMBATING FALLACIES.

The moon, planets and stars have no influence on the weather; a severe winter doesn't mean an early spring; the groundhog is a delusion; a showery Easter is not a forerunner of seven wet Sundays; the weather doesn't originate in Medicine Hat; animals have no knowledge of coming atmoshpheric changes; concussions of the air do not bring thunder storms; lightning does strike more than once in the same place.

This is the blow that science, through Andrew H. Palmer, of the United States weather bureau, gives tradition. He calls all the old-time "signs" fallacies. And even though he may be right, what has he accomplished by his ruthless onslaught? Some fallacies are not only harmless but are absolutely comfortable. Not everybody can talk science, and if everybody could there is no assurance there would be harmony. Scientists do not always agree.

"Signs" are older than the weather bureau, if not as old as the weather itself. The almanac is still treasured in many homes, and there are calendars with the audacity to predict weather conditions a year in advance, and for widely separated localities. These bring a certain solace, even if they do not inspire implicit faith. Instead of believing that Mr. Palmer is endeavoring to enlighten them some good people will feel that he is trying to take from them some of the comforts of life.

Science is too aggressive at times. Furthermore, it has no sense of humor.

MAKING SURE ON REVENUES

The United States treasury department has made a ruling on the income tax law which deserves high place among sure-thing propositions.

This ruling is that gains or profits arising from any source whatever must be reported as income, but that losses incurred through investment outside of the regular business of the individual are not deductible. Thus, if a person invests his surplus income in stocks, bonds or real estate and makes a profit, he must report the profit as income, but if the investment results in loss, he must still pay, for no claim for exemption can be made because of the loss.

Congress turned out an income law so weirdly complex that lawyers hailed it with glee; they said that getting it interpreted meant millions of dollars to them in fees. Then the treasury department devised a new set of complexities, more difficult to unravel than one of those old-time string puzzles.

There has been talk of reducing the exemption limit, so that the tax, instead of applying to a small proportion of citizens, would apply to the mass of citizens. But it is unlikely that this will ever be done. There is no desire on the part of Washington to create a population composed exclusively of lunatics engaged in trying to make honest returns to Uncle Sam.

MURNE COWAN

On a farm near Barberton, Ohio, lives Murne Cowan. She is a five-year-old cow, a modest, unassuming Guernsey, who has been crowned queen of the dairy world. To earn this exalted position she produced, last year, twelve tons of milk. The average mind may not be able to grasp the meaning of milk in tons. This may help: According to the tests made by the dairy department of the Ohio State University the new queen's milk averaged five per cent butter fat, and during the year she produced 1,096 pounds of butter fat, which churns into 1,400 pounds of butter. Anybody who buys butter of the grocer can grasp that. However, to better understand the remarkable production of this dairy wonder it may be added that the average production of butter fat per cow in Ohio is 133 pounds.

Murne Cowan doesn't have to low at the gate for attention. She is pampered and patted and petted as befits her station. She doesn't have to burrow into the depths of a weather-beaten strawstack for choice bits of grain that went with the chaff. Destiny selected her to rise above her kind, to achieve great things, and she reaps daily the rewards of her achievement. Of course, the queen responds to the exceptional care she receives. To Murne Cowan gratitude is butter fat, and she expresses it in pounds.

TOO MUCH AN EXPERIMENT

A thirty million dollar appropriation for submarines, as proposed in Washington, may be running some miles ahead of naval development and the experience of war.

Submarines have done a tremendous damage to shipping in Europe. They have sunk several warships. But do we know whether Germany, the nation making the greatest use of them, is convinced as to their practicability for anything else except scaring the enemy, tying up shipping and making an occasional fortunate hit? Germany has so far not reported and she is not likely to do so until after the war.

It is known that two or three submarines have been rammed by destroyers and sent to the bottom to stay there. The captain of an English merchant vessel declares that his ship has put a submarine out of business. A channel steamer, by slowing up, escaped a torpedo fired at her by one of the under-water wasps. Fishing boats are now being equipped in England for the purpose of searching out and sinking submarines.

Before the great war is over, experience may develop an adequate defense against submarines, one that will make them seem relatively insignificant as war vessels where now they seem all-powerful. Thirty millions of dollars is too much to spend upon naval craft still in course of experiment.

SWITZERLAND IN WARTIME

The great war has dealt a hard blow to little Switzerland. It has shut the doors of her industries with a bang. It has blockaded the roads over which food came to her. She has been forced to spread her army out along her frontiers to watch, like bulldogs, against those who, under temptation would violate her territorial neutrality.

Nevertheless, Switzerland is discovering some good in her situation. A letter from Geneva says that the discipline and outdoor life are having an excellent effect upon the men under arms. "They are learning patience. * * * They are building up a fine physique."

"The city man, slave to office routine, learns the joys of the country, gains a wider vision when he comes in tired from digging at the fortifications, washes at the primitive village pump and falls to sleep on the straw of some barn."

There are reactions upon individuals. But the nation also is gaining something by its ordeal. According to our authority, the "mobilization is doing a great service to Switzerland spiritually—it is creating the much needed solidarity. The German and French Swiss are of different temperaments, and very suspicious of each other. I have heard that in one village of German Switzerland when the French-speaking Genevan battalion marched in it was with difficulty that the villagers could be persuaded that the French had not come. They treated the troops with the hostility shown to an invading army, but when each day they had watched them salute the same Swiss flag they grew friendly and the terms French Swiss and German Swiss are giving way to the national Swiss."

Men are learning their country. Women are acquiring familiarity with duties hitherto performed by fathers, brothers and husbands.

There are not many pleasant things to be got out of war. But such as there are, Switzerland is bound to have them. Her spirit rises high above the thought of hurts done her, profits lost to her forever.

WHAT 63RD CONGRESS DID; WHAT WILSON SAYS OF IT

THE RECORD.

The passage of the tariff law, with its income tax provision.

The passage of the currency bill, establishing the existing federal reserve system.

Amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law by passage of the Clayton anti-trust law.

The passage of the agricultural extension bill.

Passage of the Alaskan railroad bill.

The amendment of an emergency revenue war tax.

The bill consolidating the life saving service and the revenue cutter service and creating out of the combined service, a coast guard.

A legislative rider to the naval appropriation bill of this session, abolishing the "plucking board," and also creating a naval reserve.

The passage of the Lafollette seamen's bill, designed to better conditions of seamen and to promote the safety of passengers.

THE COMMENDATION.
By President Wilson.

"A great congress has closed its session. Its work will prove the purpose and quality of its statesmanship more and more, the longer it is tested.

"Business has now a time of calm and thoughtful adjustment before it, disturbed only by the European war. The circumstances created by the war put the nation to a special test, a test of its true character and self-control. The constant thought of every patriotic man should now be for the country, its order, its just and temperate judgment in the face of perplexing difficulties. Its dignity and its strength alike will appear not only in the revival of its business, despite abnormal conditions but also in its power to think, to propose, and to act with patience, with disinterested fairness and without exception in a spirit of friendliness and enlightenment, which will firmly establish its influence throughout the world."

Sunday School

A GIANT AT HIS GREATEST HEIGHT.

The International Sunday School Lesson for March 14 is "Saul Gains His Kingdom."—I. Sam. ch. 1.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

EVERY day the cables are bringing us news from the Holy Land of the military activities there. The best war maps of the most interesting field of conflict today are found in the backs of our Bibles. The day-by-day tidings turn our thoughts back to the earlier stories of the battles over this same war-torn soil, and we are freshly reminded, in the light of the daily news, that cruelty and slaughter still are concomitants of war, as ever in the remotest past. The present Sunday School lesson is a war story that gains new interest when read alongside of the latest cablegrams.

It is a story of great outrage, a great strategem, a great battle and a great hero. Like the recent dispatches from Suez and Sinai, it depends upon an understanding of the local geography for an intelligent interest. Most of the Children of Israel, it will be remembered, lived between the Mediterranean on the west and the Jordan River on the east, in what we now technically call Palestine. Three tribes, however, had been given territory east of the Jordan toward the Arabian Desert, on the fertile highlands which are to this day the best soil in the Holy Land. The region has always been turbulent, however, and when I passed through it the Turkish army was encamped there, subduing an uprising of the Druses. Here in the territory of God was the city of Jabesh-Gilead.

Atrocities Are Old-Fashioned.

Ever hovering on the edge of the Israelitish communities east of the Jordan were the Ammonites, a great and warlike people, of whom we learn from both the Old Testament and from the Babylonian monuments. At this time they had a powerful ruler named Nahash, who had besieged Jabesh-Gilead, and had forced it to seek terms of surrender. The hunger, wounds and disease of the besieged were not greatly different from what usually accompany a successful siege.

The answer that was returned by Nahash, when the Israelites sued for peace, was truly oriental, displaying that cruelty which usually camps with armies. A blood lust seems to thrive in war. The fiendish proposal of Nahash was that he would spare the city, provided every man would come forward and have his right eye put out. This scheme would mean a perpetual jibe at the Israelites. In addition to being a cruel and inhuman punishment, it was a constant humiliation to the pride of the people.

The tyranny of it becomes greater when we consider the helplessness of the people. They were at the end of their fighting. They could do no more. The mercy of their conquerors was their only hope. When the ultimatum was received they asked for ten days' respite, and this the conquerors readily granted, for it merely prolonged the sufferings of their victims. They were sure of their prey, and they could watch the agonized waiting as a cruel boy enjoys the squirming of an impaled worm. Can you not hear the hysterical lamentations of the weaklings over their impending fate, and see the grim faces of the strong who were determined to undergo the worst like men? The wailing of the women and the nervous agony of the waiting, remind us of the Belgians who wait for the succor of the world; and the besieged at Lucknow.

A Chance for a Hero.

The tale is almost contemporary. When messengers came from Jabesh-Gilead to Isreal, the greater part of the people received the news with weeping and with wringing of hands. They substituted sorrow for service. Most of us probably are to be classified with the futile folk who stand on a river bank and wave our hands foolishly while a man drowns before our eyes. The record says "All the people lifted up their voice, and wept."

There was one man who spent no time in idle weeping. Occasions reveal heroes. When the great hour strikes, the man comes to his own. Commonplace and beyond notice o the day before their great deeds wa the man who rode on horseback be fore the Johnstown flood, warnin the people to flee to the hills; an the girl who staid by her telephon when the building was on fire; an the fishermen who rescued the ship wrecked in the storm. These oppor tunities did not make heroes, they merely released heroism that had a along been latent. Instant reactio to a present need is the one sign of hero.

Such was Saul, who quickly took definite measures for the help of the imperiled Israelites in Jabesh-Gilead. Here we find Saul at his greatest height.

Hot and Holy Anger.

Amid the helpless weeping of the mass, up rose this one man quick to do. "And the spirit of God came mightily upon Saul when he heard these words and his anger was kindled greatly.

Does that sound strange? Is not the Spirit of God a consoler, the One who helps us to endure life's ills? Not so "The Comforter," which is His title in the New Testament, means Strengthener. The Spirit of God is power for striving, as well as solace in suffering. For some churches the surest sign of a baptism of the Holy Spirit would be for them to get into action and clean up their own membership rolls and their neighborhood conditions and their local politics.

It is high praise for Saul that he had a capacity for hot and holy indignation. Surely the righteous God had no pleasure in the tepid and colorless spirits who never resent injustice and oppression, and do not flame with righteous anger against wrong-doing. Neither God nor man can get much help from the torpid souls who simply endure injustice. Would that we could write of every church member: "The Spirit of God came mightily upon John Doe and his anger was kindled greatly." Then we should see flaming victories for the Church of Christ.

The Bloody Summons.

Instant action followed Saul's intense purpose. "He took a yoke of oxen and cut them in pieces and sent them throughout all the borders of Israel by the hands of messengers, saying, whosover cometh not forth after Saul and after Samuel, so shall it be done unto his oxen and the dread of Jehovah fell on the people, and they came out as one man."

Some of us would have hesitated over the sacrifice of those valuable oxen. Petty persons do not know when the minor prudences are to be disregarded in the achievement of great purposes. Saul was a great doer. In this hour, his real statesmanship appeared. He had the qualities of a heroic leader, which appealed to the imagination of the people. The trouble with a good deal of our reform work today is that it is superabundantly equipped with office-chair theorists, while sorely lacking men who actually can bring things to pass. There are one hundred men who can tell us how the nation should be run to every one who can take off his coat and show us how to make a model neighborhood.

Saul's summons to Israel by means of pieces of bloody beef, which swift runners bore, suggests the fiery cross of the Scottish highlands, which called the clans to war. A wooden cross was scorched with flame and drenched in blood "as an emblem of the fire and sword awaiting all who should neglect its summons."

No lacrymose message was it that went from the new king to his people. It was a strong man's summons. Of course it put the fear of the Lord into men's hearts, even as the fearless words of strong men do in our own day. Perhaps there is a hint of Billy Sunday's power in this episode of the stinging message which brought recruits to the standard of Saul.

When Justice Fell.

A host of three hundred thousand Israelites swiftly assembled to follow Saul into action. The sight was one to fuse patriots into unity. Such occasions as this make for national sentiment. In helping beleagured Jabesh-Gilead, Saul was incidentally and unwittingly doing most to strengthen his own power over Israel.

Across the Jordan in the beleagured city of Jabesh-Gilead, the distraught and anxious Jews had received the message of succor to come. They then adopted a strategem, sending word to Nahash "Tomorrow we will come out unto you and ye shall do with us all that seemeth good to you."

But before that tomorrow broke, the hosts of Israel, divided into three great companies, fell swiftly upon the sleeping Ammonites and until the heat of the day they were busy in smiting the enemy. "And it came to pass that they that remained were scattered so that no two of them were left together."

Royal Magnamity.

Saul played the king greatly that day, and we shall have need to remember his nobility in the sadder days to come in his history. He united the hearts of the people in a new and aggressive loyalty. In their enthusiasm they remembered that some had muttered against his first coronation and they would have slain the malcontents.

But Saul was loyal in his magnanimity as in his actions. His answer showed the spiritual exaltation in which he had striven. He was not thinking of petty revenge, but of gratitude to God. "There shall not be a man put to death this day; for today Jehovah hath wrought deliverance in Israel."

Then followed, in high rejoicing and in the white heat of patriotic fervor, the formal coronation of Saul. Never king began his reign more auspiciously. Saul's noble deed of brotherhood and bravery had lifted the level of national life to a high plane.

FANNY CROSBY LETTER AND POEM PLEADING FOR AGED MINISTERS

Fanny Crosby, the blind poet and hymn writer, who recently died, wrote a poem specially for the retired ministers, and in sending the manuscript to the Rev. Joseph B. Hingeley, secretary of the board of conference claimants, she wrote the following interesting letter:

"I trust you will allow me to substitute a poem for the song I promised you. It seems to me, after trying to compose the words of a song, that I could better present a plea in a poem to be read than in a song. I have written the same and enclose it.

"Could I voice my inmost thoughts in words I am sure the appeal would touch every member of the church. I pray that what I have written will touch many."

The following is the poem, an appeal to the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in behalf of the superannuated ministers:

LOVE'S RECOMPENSE.

There is a work of love and duty
That devolves upon us all.
There is a tender, pleading message,
And its tones like music fall:
Help our weary veteran preachers,
Scatter roses o'er their way;
Rally round them, hasten quickly—
Not tomorrow, but today.

From the well of deep affection
Now their hearts with gladness fill.
Do not wait their names to honor
Till the pulse of life is still.
Break the box of alabaster,
Pour its oil upon them now,
Make their dwelling bright and happy,
Wreathe in smiles each furrowed brow.

They have borne the royal standard,
Of our Master and our Lord,
From the time of early manhood
They have preached His Holy Word,
But their strength has lost its vigor,
And their cheek its youthful glow;
For the frost of age has touched them
And their locks are white as snow.

Watchman on the walls of Zion
Though their feet no more will stand,
From the top of Pisgah's mountain
Faith beholds the promised land.
Soon triumphant like an army
Marching through the realms above,
They will shout the grand old story,
Robed in white and crowned with love.

CROP OF ROYAL SPINSTERS

War Likely to Result in Scarcity of Crown Marriages.

One of the effects of the war may be to produce a record crop of royal spinsters. In the case of England, there is Princess Mary and the Princess Maud of Fife. Intermarriage between the English and German houses, owing to the supply of princes from the smaller German states, is traditional. But that may not now be continued because of the bitterness aroused by the war.

Russia has seven grand dukes on the eligible list, most of them enormously wealthy. The young and handsome Duke Constantine may be the more attractive, but Duke Dmitri Paulovitch stands nearer the throne. Duke Dmitri's name has been coupled with that of the czar's eldest daughter. At the end of the war, treaties between the Balkan states will probably seal a number of royal intermarriages. But the British do not look to the Balkans for royal mates, and the Germans and Austrians cannot.

MONSTER ELECTRIC ENGINES

Locomotive Weighing 270 Tons Operated With Ease.

What has long been the dream of inventors has just been realized by a test made at Bluefield, W. Va., by the most powerful electric engines ever built. Fourteen thousand horsepower was used to start a single full tonnage train, while nearly 8,000 was used to propel it on the Elkhorn division of the Norfolk and Western railroad, which has lately been electrified. The giant locomotives were built especially to haul the heavy freight trains over the steep mountain grade.

The locomotives were used at each end of the train because of the enormous strain on the car couplings that would have resulted from concentrating the total energy in the front end engine. Each locomotive weighed 270 tons, or more than 1,000,000 pounds per train. Their capacity exceeded that of any steam or electric locomotive ever built, or enough to move a 250-car train on a level track.

CHICAGO FATHER GIVES CHILDREN BIG PROPERTY

Peter D. Middlekauff, of Chicago, who says he is an "old man" at 56, has given to his son and daughter a flat building valued at $120,000. There are 28 apartments in the building and the annual rental is $13,000. Middlekauff was for many years manager of the sales department for a big harvester company.

"I consider myself an old man, as I am 56 years old," he said. "I own considerable farm land. My children would get the property at my death, so I might just as well give them the flat building now, so I could see how they manage it."

Fifteen million rats have been killed as part of the preventive measures against the spread of plague, taken by the metropolitan police board of the city of Tokio.

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R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

You'll Freeze Fast to P. A.

Load up that old jimmy pipe or roll a cigarette with P. A., strike a match and let 'er flicker. P. A. won't miss fire or flare back, men! One puff, you've got steam up and you've got the full fragrance and flavor of

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

You'll vote it the one *real* tobacco. And when you find out you've smoked all day and all night and that your tongue and mouth and throat are just as unruffled and peaceful as a Sunday morning in the country, you'll freeze fast to P. A. for life.

It used to be that pipe and cigarette tobacco without a saw edge was harder to find than hitching posts in the subway. But now that P. A., made by a patented process which takes out the bite, has rung down the curtain on tongue terror, you hear a lot of noise about no-bite tobacco.

But there never was another tobacco just like P. A., and it only takes a ten-cent tidy red tin or a five-cent toppy red bag to sit in with a right to call.

Stake yourself to a try-out-size package of P. A. and it's the doughnut against the hole that it will be you for P. A. for pipe and cigarettes. Buy it in pound crystal-glass humidors for home and for office. It's the real joy jar. Also in pound and half-pound tin humidors at stores where they sell tobacco.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, Winston-Salem, N. C.

VARIETIES

Iowa's bee industry has a value of $1,000,000 a year.

The sun gives 600 times the light that a full moon does.

Most of the Korean mines are in the hands of Americans.

Milwaukee rye bread is shipped to all parts of the United States.

Canada has over 90,000 acres of land devoted to alfalfa growing.

Artificial eyes were invented by a Paris surgeon in the Sixteenth century.

The great armadillo has 92 teeth—more than any other animal possesses.

Owing to the dry, cold atmosphere, not one infectious disease is known in Greenland.

The doll is among the oldest toys. It has ben found in the graves of Roman children.

A telegraph cable for use between New York and Colon is being made that will cost $1,500,000.

Jamaica annually furnishes from 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 bunches of bananas to the United States.

Ten years ago the British army in South Africa drew on the United States for about 100,000 horses.

Kapok fiber as a filling for life preservers has been found to sustain 20 times its own weight in water.

An army rifle today is effective over a range of 700 yards, whereas in 1870 the range was only 400 yards.

The consumption of fuel oil in Chile has increased since 1904 from 5,000 tons to more than 230,000 tons last year.

Steel barrels are now made quickly and economically by means of the oxyacetylene torch, which welds the joints.

Both fine lace and strong ropes are made from the Siberian nettle. In Sweden nettles are cultivated for cattle fodder.

There are about 12,000,000 acres of tillable lands in the Philippines, of which only about 7,500,000 acres are cultivated.

It is unlawful in Turkey to seize a man's residence for debt, and sufficient land to support him is also exempt from seizure.

If there were only one potato in the world a careful cultivator, it is estimated, could produce 10,000,000,000 from it in 10 years.

Asiatic Russia contains 188 rivers with a total navigable length of 558 miles, and four lakes that can be navigated for 707 miles.

More than 2,000 miles of line and 11,000 miles of wires and cables and 183 telephone exchanges were established in India last year.

Farmers in one region of Queensland feed their horses on chopped banana stalks taken just after the fruit has been harvested.

On the flat top of Table mountain near Cape Town, a strong southeast wind produces a horizontal sheet of cloud known as the "table cloth."

Mt. Sangay, in the eastern chain of the Andes in South America, is the most active volcano in the world. It has been in constant eruption since 1728.

Amber is believed by the Turks to be an infallible guard against the injurious effects of nicotine; hence its extensive use for mouthpieces of pipes.

The town of Epernay, in France, is built on a chalk foundation, and the latter is honeycombed with passages which are used for the storage of wine.

In normal times the spice islands of Zanzibar produce about 90 per cent of the world's supply of cloves, an average crop approximating 16,000,000 pounds.

Both the heaviest and the lightest woods grow in the United States, the former being Florida ironwood and the latter the so-called cork of southwestern Missouri.

Parrots seize objects with the left claw by preference or exclusively, and they have been found to make a readier use of the left claw for climbing than the right.

Concrete as a material for gas structures in American irrigation canals is beginning to displace wood, its durability overcoming the disadvantage of higher cost.

In a motion picture theatre in a Maryland town patrons are admitted at a lower price to a room behind the screen, where they can see the pictures as well, although the reading matter is reversed.

The mountains of Porto Rico are so magnetic that they attract surveyors' plumb line. It has been found that some old surveys are incorrect by half a mile or more.

It is stated that hundreds of thousands of gallons of choice nut oil are being lost every year in British Honduras because no practical means has been found for its recovery.

The great fire of London in 1666 started in a house on Pudding lane and ended at Piecrust alley. Thirteen thousand two hundred houses were burned, including 89 churches.

Wild horses in Arabia will not admit a tame horse among them; but the wild horses of South America endeavor to decoy domesticated horses from their masters, and seem eager to welcome them.

At a cost of $13,500,000 Calais made its harbor, which was nearly dry at low tide, one of the finest in Europe and enabled it to become a chief port of debarkation for travelers from England to France.

Despite the number of suggestions which have been made for the control of flood waters of the Mississippi river it is generally agreed that the levee system is the most practical. The levees must be made higher and stronger.

Japanese cooks seldom use the fingers in the preparation of food. Chop sticks, spoons and many other ingenious little utensils in white wood do the work, which is of the most elaborate nature, many of the dishes requiring 24 hours to prepare.

It is believed that ultraviolet light rays are largely responsible for the fading of museum specimens in show cases, and experiments are now being made with a view to obtaining glass which will be at the same time colorless and inexpensive.

The four leading continental countries at war have a total wheat area of about 108,000,000 acres, and a rye area of 102,000,000 acres. The war means probably a loss of 42,000,000 acres of wheat and rye in France, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia.

Percussion caps (taking the place of the flintlock) came into use about 1818. Snider's system of breechloading was invented in 1859, although there had been attempts made at Snider's achievement several years earlier than that date. The muzzle loaders held on until the seventies, when they were practically discarded by all armies.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

The Baby

MARTHA HOLDEN

THE Ohio State Board of Health is endeavoring to save the babies, and they ask the cooperation of every citizen of the state. There is a nation-wide interest in the welfare of the child, and this care centers in the mother before the child arrives.

A poorly fed or sickly mother cannot give birth to a vigorous child, nor successfully nurse it. The expectant mother should have rest and sleep, as well as normal exercise.

Hard household labor on the part of the mother during the latter months are dangerous to the child's health.

In the matter of diet, highly seasoned, rich dishes should be avoided; plenty of of fruit, but no pastry eaten, coffee or tea limited ton one cup a day, no alcoholic beverages and at least two quarts of water drunk each day.

Especial attention is now given to the eyes of the new born child. Our Ohio board calls attention to this in its pamphlet, "How to Save the Babies." It says:

Everything that comes in contact with the baby should be scrupulously clean.

The mother should insist that a drop of silver solution, as provided free of charge by the Ohio state board of health, be placed in the baby's eyes. This will prevent blindness.

In regard to the babies' food this advice is given:

If you love your baby, nurse it. Mother's milk is nature's food, and no other food is as good. The chances of your baby living are nine times greater on breast milk than cows' milk or any other kind of food. Even though you feel weak you can nurse your baby without danger to yourself. Only a few serious diseases forbid nursing. If you are in doubt consult your doctor. His advice is better than that of your neighbors.

If you cannot nurse your baby, cows' milk is the only good substitute for mother's milk.

It should come from healthy, tuberculin-tested and clean-kept cows and be promptly cooled. It should be milked in a clean stable by clean milkmen and bottled in clean bottles. It must be kept continually on ice until used for the baby. Common store or milkman's milk is not safe food for the baby, even though it tastes and looks good. The patent baby foods, condensed milk, harm the babies in most cases and should not be used. They often make the baby fat, but not strong. If you can not afford the best milk get the best you can.

Nursing bottles should be cleansed immediately after feeding by first rinsing with clean water and then soaking in soda, borax or soap water. Then clean well with a clean brush and rinse with boiled water. They should be filled with boiling water until ready to use.

Don't overfeed the baby. Too much food in too frequent feedings overtax the digestion and lead to stomach and intentinal disturbances.

Boil a pint of water every morning and put in a clean bottle. Keep in a cool place. Warm it before giving to the baby. Give as much as he will take between feedings.

Keep the baby in the open air as much as possible, but not in the hot sun. Do not encourage him to play with cats or dogs, they often have disease germs in their fur. Do not let the child crawl on a dirty floor or a dusty carpet. Keep flies away from it and its food.

Too many clothes make the baby cross. A band, shirt, petticoat and dress are all that are needed in the house.

Two naps a day and at least 12 hours of sleep a night, in a bed alone, make the child strong. A clean baby in a clean bed, is usually a happy baby. Never use a diaper the second time without washing. Make him comfortable, and then train him to go to sleep by himself in the dark. This last does not apply to nervous children, but any normal child will profit thereby.

A well-trained baby makes a well-behaved child.

The Cozy Corner

OUR MOTTO

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good Cheer.

PARENTS AND CHILDREN

The friends of the Peace Page remind me of the members of a large family discussing things in general, and I surely do enjoy the discussions. Having been a public school teacher for nine years, I have had some little experience with children, and I wonder how many parents realize their responsibility when God gives into their care and keeping the little innocent babe. How important it is that we train these little feet in the right path. And how necessary it is that we begin the training while the little mind is young and easily influenced. I have seen many a child come into my schoolroom whose behavior plainly showed that there was little or no discipline in the home, and who, of course, could hardly understand why there should be any in the school. I believe that parents should be kind and gentle in their dealings with their children, and at the same time firm. I believe, too, that every parent should be a Christian. How can we hope to train these little ones aright, if we do not have the Christ-spirit in our own lives? Parents, God is going to call us to account for the way in which we have trained these little ones. What will be our answer?—W. Va. Wife.

WEST VIRGINIA TEACHER

I am a teacher, and can truly and gladly say that it is a noble work that we should not be ashamed of. The teacher is placed in a position where he can mold character, the future welfare of our country must rest upon the success that has been made by the teachers. The teacher is the one that takes the material and molds it after his own fashion. Say, teachers, do you ever think of the responsibility that you are shouldering every day in the school room? My "hobby" is trying to set a good Christian example before the community or town in which I am teaching, as well as before the pupils of the school. I live in a very rich section of West Virginia, among the beautiful hills of a good state. I am certainly proud to say that I live in a state that is nearly free from the awful curse of whisky. I think that we should all extend to The Blade the tenderest of human sympathies for the noble stand which they have taken against whisky. The work which they are carrying on must finally win. Surely there was never a fight better worth making than the one which we are now waging against intemperance throughout our country. —C. L. S., W. Va.

MOTHER OUR FRIEND

The memories of childhood, the long far away days of girlhood, the dear mother's love and prayer, the voice of a departed playmate, the church and the schoolhouse, in all their sweet and hallowed associations, come upon the heart, in the dark hour of sin and sorrow, as well as in joyous times, like the passage of a pleasantly remembered dream, and cast a ray of their own hallowed purity and sweetness over them. How all powerful, for good or evil, is the influence of mother. How heedless are we in youth of all our mother's anxieties and kindness. But when she is our mother's love. How thrilling the sound. The angel spirit that watched over our infant years and cheered us with her smile, how faithfully does memory cling to the fast-fading mementoes of a parent's home, to remind us of the sweet counsels of a mother's tongue.—L. M. B., W. Va.

SELFISHNESS

Aside from the use of tobacco being a filthy practice, it is also the means of robbing innocent persons of the comforts and necessaries of life. How my heart has gone out in sympathy for little children who were half clothed and less than half fed, that the parents might indulge this habit. I have known mothers to send eggs to market in exchange for tobacco, when the family no doubt had not tasted eggs in months. I have known little children to both chew and smoke tobacco from the time they left the breast. And listen: I was not raised in the slums of any of your big cities, but in a little village like thousands of others throughout this country. And I believe that moral conditions are no worse here than elsewhere. Now, who will suggest a remedy? "Moral suasion" has little or no effect, and as for legislation, will it ever be brought to bear on this momentous question? It is my opinion that nothing but education in the home and public schools, together with God's spirit in the hearts of men will ever be effectual in stamping out this awful curse. Republican Bacheler, while I don't agree with you politically, I certainly do on this question, and extend congratulations.—Baldheaded Bachelor, Ills.

Our Correspondents

If A. S., N. Y., will consult a specialist regarding her husband's affliction, he can best advise her.

A. Ballenger, W. Va., likes the letters that take him back to "those log-rolling, bean-stringing days." Send more of them.

Though I read several daily papers there is something about the dear old Blade that appeals to me, for it is different from the ordinary paper. For one thing it is clean and wholesome and its patrons do not have to apologize for anything it contains, either in reading or advertising. Thus it is essentially a home paper, always voicing ideas and principles that are true and elevating.

I was disappointed in that the Buckeye state did not give Michigan an example on state-wide prohibition, but mark my word, both within a very few years will be in the dry column and then not many years hence the whole U. S. A. will be swept clean of the withering blight that has cursed and damned everybody and everything it has touched.—J. E. McM., Mich.

I live in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania, and business is very dull here except where they make war supplies. The foundry here has just accepted an order from the war zone, so that they will have to put on a night force of 65 or more men and then there is a large manufactory being built near my home where they are going to make gun cotton and explosives of all kinds. What for? The peace that we have been asked to pray for. I have seen somewhere, and it must have been somewhere between the covers of the Bible, "God helps those who help themselves."—Viola.

The chewing of tobacco destroys the digestive fluid of the mouth, known as saliva. Smoking tobacco irritates the mucus lining of the nasal passages and throat. Nicotine which is taken into the air passages by smoking cigarettes, is a narcotic poison and is very harmful.

Just a few words to A. R. F., of Mich. Don't be too easily disgusted with married life. True, there are many unhappy families; however, it is not always the woman that causes them. People are not what they should be when unhappy, neither was it intended for men to be bachelors. Cheer up. You are not so old yet. Be a good fellow and make some girl happy by being good to her.—I. D. S., Mont.

W. D. H., Mo., offers a reverie of a visit to his boyhood home, and the memories it involves. Of his parents he says tenderly: "My father and mother were particularly distinct. I could recall the lines of the expression of pleasure on my father's face, which, I remember, gave me so much pleasure, and also those expressions which indicated less satisfaction with his surroundings and prospects. His clothing and form, and incidents of our every day life, and conversation, were vivid. My mother, my queen, my great consolation, my rest; my eminent physician and surgeon; skillful in the treatment of wounds and sickness; tactful; preluding her operations with strong suggestions which allayed the pain, and concluding them with a warm kiss planted on the fretful brow which lulled to natural sleep. She and I visited sweetly together that night, and when I realized it was not real I wept.

As I left the old place I am determined that the pages of my log book shall be more spotless than ever, believing that when the accounts shall be finally turned in, the first dirty pages will be smiled at by the Master with the same forgiveness you have extended your son or daughter, now grown, for soiling with their little hands the first books they ever studied.

I would only be too glad if I could shake hands with all Peace readers of the Blade that speak so well of our parents. I had a precious father and mother. My father passed away some years ago, and we children never saw him when he was angry, and he was known to always have a kind word for everyone. Mother is still living and, oh, what a kind mother she is to us all, although she is old we love her the same. We children are all doing our best to have her spend her days in peace and happiness while on earth.—W. L. W., Ohio.

Merry-Go-Round

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

TEACHING A PLEASURE

I have been teaching for 18 years in the rural schools amid the pine-clad hills of Gilmer county, W. Va. I enjoy the task of teaching "young ideas how to shoot." I am now teaching a school which makes 11 terms in the same school. I consider the profession of teaching one of pleasure if we make it so, and in many ways much more desirable than that of a doctor, a lawyer or minister. The doctor must deal with all kinds of persons, from the youngest infant to the octogenarian and at the time when each is in the very worst condition, mentally and physically. The minister and the lawyer have many obstacles to overcome.

The teacher is "monarch of all he surveys;" the teacher has a picked crowd, all presumably of sound mind; none under six years of age, none too old, and all in their best condition physically and mentally.

Let us hear from teachers from other states and counties. Why not have a teachers' corner in The Blade for a while?—F. E. A., W. Va.

A teachers' corner is a good suggestion. Write a helpful line or two, teachers, from everywhere, and lets have a teachers' corner that gives valuable help to teachers. Outline briefly some original teaching plan or way of discipline.—M. H.

A NATURE LOVER

Say, Mr. J. K. A., Florida, where are you? I read with interest your letter concerning your trip to Oregon. I was in Salem five years ago this fall and seven years ago I spent the winter in Washington at Holly on Hood's Canal and I'm going to drift back again some sweet day. As I said before on this page I am greatly interested in nature study, and the Pacific coast certainly does appeal to me. The mountains, tides, waterfalls, lakes and its great forests are beyond description. Just turn me loose with a rifle range telescope, a high power magnifying glass together with a good film camera, pocket barometer and compass and I would never ask for anything better. I wrote up my Washington trip and it appeared in the December and January issue of the Word and Works Magazine. I wonder if any of the Peace Page readers read Word and Works, also the Guide to Nature Magazine? At this writing northern Michigan is having a big thaw and the snow is fast disappearing. I am very much pleased to see so much interest shown in bird study and protection. I have heard it said many times that there are no birds in Michigan, but after two years' patient observing I have found and identified 46 species of land birds and this is way up in the Traverse bay country, too. Before I close I would like to ask if there is a Peace Page reader who has a copy of the book "The Lewis and Clark Expedition," that I could rent for a short time. I wish very much to read it, but I can not find it in any of the libraries here. Will give it good care and pay all postal expenses. —B. J. R., Michigan.

DAILY GIVING

I was quite interested in the letter signed Ignorant Missourian. Twice I have had the pleasure of brief visits in Missouri and so often the thought comes to me, when wearied out with the strenuous life we lead in Washington, how much I would like to go back to Missouri, where people take time to enjoy life, where they have time to get acquainted with each other, where the almighty dollar is not the only thing in sight. Washington is a lovely state. We raise fine crops, have fine climate, good water, beautiful fruit, and there is a better chance for young people than in the older states, but for downright comfort, give me Missouri, although I am not a Missourian. Now that Christmas is over, we read all kinds of plans to replenish our pocketbooks for next Christmas. I see the banks have what are called Christmas Clubs, urging people to make a small deposit each week from the beginning until next Christmas. Others suggest that you buy various useful and pretty articles and lay them away until needed for next Christmas, as you get them cheaper now than at the holiday season. But I suggest instead or hoarding your gold and silver for a year, to make presents often to those who have not plenty, that each week you spend the sum you would lay aside on some poor mortal who needs it so badly, the sick, afflicted or friendless, and see if, at the end of the year, it has not brought more happiness to you and others than the other way. Even if you have no money to spend, resolve that once a week you will visit a shut-in, or write a cheery letter to a discouraged one, do something to brighten up the "other one." Would like very much to hear some method of dry cleaning.—Nan, of Spokane.

URGE THE BOYS

I notice that one of our friends asks why so many more girls graduate from High Schools than do boys.

It is like this: A general in the war of '61 said "Carry the colors up the hill and take that battery." The colors went in advance, then he said, "Bring back the colors to the regiment." The ensign bearer told him to bring up the boys to the flag.

Every one admits that there are two standards by which the boys and girls of our land are led, and that the girls are excelling the boys beyond measure.

Most boys quit school because they want to go into business or to "sow their wild oats." Their parents don't interfere because the son has been and will always be his own boss. At the same time, if his sister desires to leave school, the parents won't permit her to do so.

These conditions have existed so long that it has become the habit of the girl to quietly obey and the boy to do just as he pleases. Parents, the daughters are carrying the colors far in advance, and if you ever expect to see this world what it ought to be socially, morally and intellectually, you must bring up the sons to the ensign and ensign bearers and then we can realize hopes that have long been buried.—Republican Bachelor, Tennessee.

Household Hints

I have pieced five double Irish chain quilts, two single ones and am piecing a double one now, very small work. The pieces are about an inch square, before sewed, and I always use old-fashioned indigo blue with white star in it with white. It is very pretty. I also saw something about calling children kids. I was glad the subject was spoken of in The Blade for I detest the word when applied to children. I have studied the Bible for 60 years or more and I never found the word "kid" applied to children but to goats or the ungodly people. Therefore I think it very wrong to call a child a kid, something I've never done.—E. J. P., Illinois.

Sweet Marie asks how to take mildew out of a white linen tablecloth. Is there a formula for a solution of chloride of lime? How shall I polish mahogany furniture that is scratched?

I don't know whether the boys and girls of today suffer with chilblains like they used to 40 years ago, but if they do I know how to sympathize with them, as the balls of my feet used to swell and break open so I could not put on my shoes. I tried a good many remedies, but never secured a real cure until I tried an old-fashioned mustard plaster. Just take common mixed mustard, spread it on the affected part, place a cloth over it, pull your hose on carefully, go to bed and sleep the sleep of the just, wake up and presto change, your chilblains are all gone and you can dance for joy. I have given the recipe to scores and I have never known it to fail.—J. E. McM., Michigan.

Boys and Girls

From Piedmont.

I live in the Piedmont section of the good old North state and think it is one of the best states in the Union. Ruth Miller, your letter was good. Why don't more people write from N. C.? Violet, from Tenn., I agree with you about the kissing, for I think it is disgraceful. E. E. S., Wash., I would very much enjoy seeking those views you spoke of. I do not agree with J. C. C., Kentucky, for we girls in this neighborhood do as much work on the farm as the boys do and I do not think there is anything wrong in it. Indiana Wabash, I would like to correspond with you. Republican Batch, your letters are fine; come again, please. C. C. R., Va., I would be glad for you to write again. C. H. S., Mich., I certainly do appreciate your good habits for I think it looks bad to see tobacco used in any form. N. Y. Farmer, come again with more good words for the girls.—Eleanor M. Pierce, R. 1, Caraway, N. C.

Nannie's Twin Brother.

Nannie M. Williams, perhaus you will be glad to know you have a twin. I was 20 the 22nd of January, also.

I am a lover of birds. I don't think we can do too much to protect them, as they are very useful to agriculture, besides, as one writer has said, how lonely it would be without the birds.

Here is a little conundrum: "What ship carries the most passengers." I see most of the readers have a hobby, but I have so many I hardly can tell, unless it is reading and nature study.

I will come again some time if I see this in print.—Jay D. Carrington, Hornell, New York.

Paradox Valley.

I live in the Paradox Valley in the western part of Colorado. Our valley is 23 miles long and five miles wide and is nestled among beautiful hills rich in vanadium and uranium ore. In the hills around our valley the ore is being dug out in great quantities and shipped to eastern states or to the old country. The ore is brought down from the mountains by the patient little beast, the burro. In some burro trains there are from 18 to 20 burros bringing the ore down for the four and six-horse wagons to take out to the railroad 45 miles distant. I will be 18 the 8th day of July. Is there anyone whose birthday is the same?—Adeline V. Bowers, Bedrock, Colo.

Fair Play.

If anyone can tell the amount of good the Peace Page letters have done since it was first published, I would like to hear it, but I'm sure no one can tell. Lover of Peace from W. Va., I appreciate your courage and will stand by you in trying to defend our good name, because some girls are not just what they should be, is no reason that all should be counted as such. There are some good and some bad, just so with the men, so there is no room to criticize from either side. I say hurrah for the Republican Bachelor; if he does not use tobacco, he certainly has given good advice if the tobacco users would take it. Young man, young lady, before you cultivate the habit too far, stop, think, realize its unhealthiness, filthiness and uselessness to yourselves and how offensive it is to those with whom you are in company who do not use it. The 8th of March is my birthday.—Alwilda D. Reynolds, Fair Play, W. Va.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Ida Baxa, 15, Ten Mile, W. Va., lives near the famous Bears Den, a place of very high rocks.

Mary Miller, Piney, W. Va., 18, loves to keep house.

Bessie Scragg, 14, Allen, W. Va., expects to be a school teacher sometime.

Mrs. J. D. Welch, 21, Belmont, N. Y., is a married girl who likes to hear from the young people.

Nellie and Florence Tester, 18 and 12, Watauga Falls, N. C., live on a hill overlooking the Watauga river.

Elsie Wismar, 18, Feb.24, Campbellstown, O., is a bird lover. Her father has organized several clubs.

Ozema Allen, Lake, Michigan, is lame from an operation for appendicitis.

Mildred Mae Fletcher is a bird lover. Moatsville, W. Va.

Maggie Chambers and Myrtle Jones, Given, W. Va., like schools, birds and postcards.

Lucy Cane, 20, Feb. 9, Jacksonburg, W. Va., sends a resolution for you. Resolved, that I will not break a good resolution."

"I agree with Ferol Leedom," writes Annita Gano, Ridge, W. Va., "I am a foe to tobacco.

Bertha Gregory, Pomeroy, O., wants to hear from all the Gregorys.

Fannie Surrat, 14, Bain, N. C., loves school and birds.

Lucile Mull, 9, Madola, Ga., is a little crippled girl who cannot go to school, but who enjoys cards.

Cassie Mote, New Weston, Ohio, 13, and the youngest of a family of seven, has a crippled sister.

Caroline M. Tatman, 17, January 15, S. Bloomingville, Ohio, sends her name in answer to Lena Mae Wells, and agrees with Lover of Peace.

Virginia Hilliard, 17, Bristol, Tenn., spends her time with music and poetry. Virginia will one day make a song writer if she perseveres.

John L. Burkholder, Calla, Ohio, walks a mile and a half to school every day.

FREE--

Dolls
School Sets
Flags

As gifts to boys and girls who get subscriptions for the Weekly Blade. Send coupon for information.

Toledo Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio:

Please send me full particulars about your free presents for boys and girls.

Signed.....

Town.....

State.....

Rural Route.....

MORNING THOUGHTS

A. P., a dear and loyal friend, sends some of Elizabeth's "Morning Thoughts," which we shall be glad to publish at intervals upon the page:

Sunday—This is a day for happy feelings. I'll try to have enough to make them last through the week.

Monday—Whether I make a noise like work or play today, I shall try to set it to the tune, Oh, Be Joyful.

Tuesday—Let me remember that cheerfulness and patience will overcome difficulties that crossness and impatience make worse.

Wednesday — Whoever I am; wherever I am, I may be a good example for somebody.

Thursday—The less I think of my troubles and sorrows, the smaller they will grow.

Friday—Trouble lessens as it takes its flight. Then why do I clip its wings by holding trouble in my heart?

Saturday—I'll forget the unpleasant things, if there were unpleasant things in the week that is past, and remember only those that were pleasant. It may be, I can acquire this habit. Here's hoping.

Cheer-Up Row

W. F. Hasty, 75, Feb. 23, Randleman, N. C., is an old friend of this Page for whom cards are asked.

J. Mattison Johnson, Concord, Tenn., a shut-in, asks cards and letters.

STOPS MESSAGES WITH NEEDLES IN A POTATO

An Italian priest who has invented many wireless devices has succeeded in intercepting messages with needles thrust into potatoes.

POETS' CORNER

MARY OF THE WILD MOOR

Author Unknown.

It was on one cold winter's night,
As the wind blew across the wild moor,
When Mary came wandering home with her babe
'Till she came to her own father's door,
"Oh, Father; Dear Father!" she cried,
"Come down and open the door,
Or the child in my arms will perish and die
By the winds that blow across the wild moor."

Oh! why did I leave this dear spot
Where once I was happy and free,
Now doomed to roam without friends or a home,
And no one to take pity on me.
The old man was deaf to her cries,
Not a sound of her voice reached his ears,
But the watch dog did howl and the village bell tolled
And the wind blew across the wild moor.

But how must the old man have felt,
When he came to the door in the morn,
Poor Mary was dead, but the child was alive
Closely pressed in its dead mother's arms,
Half frantic he tore his gray hair
And the tears down his cheeks they did pour
Saying, "This cold winter's night she perished and died
By the wind that blew across the wild moor."

The old man in grief pined away,
And the child to its mother went soon
And no one they say has lived there to this day,
And the cottage to ruin has gone.
The villagers point out the spot
Where the willow droops over the door,
Saying, "There Mary died, a gay village bride,
By the wind that blew across the wild moor."

MAGGIE

I wandered today to the hill, Maggie,
To watch the scenes below,
The creek and the creaking old mill, Maggie,
As we used to long ago.
The green grove is gone from the hill, Maggie,
Where first the daisies sprung,
The creaking old mill is still, Maggie,
Since you and I were young.

Chorus.
And now we are aged and gray, Maggie,
And the trials of life nearly done.
Let us sing of the days that are gone, Maggie,
When you and I were young.

A city so silent and lone, Maggie,
Where the young and the gay and the best,
In polished white mansions of stone, Maggie,
Have each found a place of rest.
Is built where the birds used to play, Maggie,
And join in the songs that were sung,
For we sang as gaily as they, Maggie,
When you and I were young.

They say I am feeble with age, Maggie,
My steps are less sprightly than then,
My face is a well-written page, Maggie,
But time alone was the pen;
They say we are aged and gray, Maggie,
As sprays from the white breakers flung,
But to me you're as fair as you were, Maggie,
When you and I were young.

OH, WHY SHOULD THE SPIRIT OF MORTAL BE PROUD?

William Knox.

Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like the fast flitting meteor, a swift flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
He passeth from life to his rest in the grave.

The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade,
Be scattered around and together be laid;
The young and the old, and the low and the high
Shall moulder to dust and together shall lie.

The child that the mother attended and loved,
The mother that infant's affection who proved,
The husband that mother and infant who blessed—
Each, all are away to their dwellings of rest.

The maid on whose cheek on whose brow, in whose eye
Shone beauty and pleasure—her triumphs are by;
And the memory of those who have loved her and praised
Are alike in the minds of the living erased.

The hand of the king that the sceptre hath borne,
The brow of the priest that the mitre hath worn,
The eyes of the sage, and the heart of the brave,
Are hidden and lost in the depths of the grave.

The peasant whose lot was to sow and to reap,
The herdsman who climbed with his goats to the steep,
The beggar who wandered in search of his bread,
Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

The saint who enjoyed the communion of heaven,
The sinner who dared to remain unforgiven,
The wise and the foolish, the guilty and just,
Have quietly mingled their bones in the dust.

So the multitude goes like the flower and the weed
That withers away to let others succeed;
So the multitude comes, even those we behold,
To repeat every tale that hath often been told.

For we are the same things our fathers have been;
We see the same sights that our afthers have seen,
We drink the same stream and we feel the same sun,
And run the same course that our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers would think;
From the death we are shrinking from, they, too, would shrink;
To the life we are clinging to, they, too, would cling,
But it speeds from the earth like a bird on the wing.

They loved, but their story we cannot unfold;
They scorn'd, but the heart of the haughty is cold;
They grieved, but no wail from their slumbers will come;
They joyed, but the voice of their gladness is dumb.

They died—ay, they died, and we things that are now,
Who walk on the turf that lies over their brow,
Who make in their wellings a transient abode,
Meet the changes they met on their pilgrimage road.

Yea, hope and despondence and pleasure and pain;
Are mingled together in sunshine and rain;
And the smile and the tear, and the song and the dirge,
Still follow each other, like surge upon surge.

'Tis the wink of the eye, 'tis the draught of a breath,
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death,
From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud—
Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

We Never Speak as We Pass By, and By and By You Will Forget Me, to Mrs. R. P. McNeil, Newton Falls, N. Y.

JAMES BIRD

Author Unknown.

Sons of pleasure, listen to me,
And ye daughters, too, give ear,
You a sad and mournful story,
As was ever told shall hear.

Hull, you know, his troops surrendered,
And defenseless left the west,
Then our forces quick assembled,
This invader to resist.

Among the troops that marched to Erie,
Were the Kingston Volunteers;
Captain Thomas then commanded
To protect our west frontiers.

Tender was the scene of parting—
Mothers wrung their hands and cried,
Maidens wept their love in secret,
Fathers strove their tears to hide.

But, there was one among that number,
Tall and graceful in his mien,
Firm his steps, his looks undaunted—
Ne'er a nobler youth was seen.

One sweet kiss he snached from Mary,
Begged his mother's prayers once more,
Pressed his father's hand, and left them,
For Lake Erie's distant shore.

Mary strove to say, "Farewell, James!"
Waved her hand, but nothing spoke;
"Good-by, Bird! May heaven protect you,"
From the rest the parting broke.

Soon they came where noble Perry
Had assembled all his fleet;
There the gallant Bird enlisted,
Hoping soon the foe to meet.

Where is Bird? the battle rages;
Is he in the strife or no?
Now the cannon roar tremendous,
Dare he meet the furious foe?

Ah! behold him. See! with Perry
In the self-same ship he fights;
Though his messmates fall around him,
Nothing can his soul affright.

But, behold; a ball hath struck him!
See the crimson current flow!
"Leave the deck," exclaimed brave Perry,
"No!" cried Bird, "I will not go."

"Here on deck I've took my station,
Ne'er will Bird his colors fly,
I'll stand by the gallant Captain
Till we conquer or we die!"

So he fought, both faint and bleeding,
Till our Stars and Stripes arose,
Victory having crowned our efforts,
All triumphant o'er our foes.

And did Bird receive a pension?
Was he to his friends restored?
No; nor even to his bosom
Clasped the maid whom he adored.

But there came most dismal tidings
From Lake Erie's distant shore;
Better if poor Bird had perished
Amid the battle's awful roar.

"Dearest parents," said the letter,
"This will bring sad news to you.
Do not mourn your first beloved,
Though this brings his last adieu.

I must suffer for deserting
From the brig Niagara;
Read this letter, brother, sister,
'Tis the last you will hear from me!"

Sad and gloomy was the morning
Bird was ordered out to die;
Where is the breast dares not to pity,
Or from him would heave one sigh?

Oh! he fought so brave at Erie,
Nobly bled and nobly dared,
Let his courage plead for mercy—
Let his precious life be spared!

See him march; hear his fetters,
Harsh they clash upon the ear,
But his step is firm and manly,
For his breast ne'er harbored fear.

See, he kneels upon his coffin
Sure his death can do no good;
Spare him! Hark! O, God, they have shot him,
See his bosom streams with glood!

Farewell, Bird farewell, forever;
Friends and home you'll see no more;
But his mangled corpse lies buried
On Lake Erie's distant shore.

THE SAINT OF LITTLE BIRDS

By Arvia Mackaye.

We are sure that our readers will like to know that the author of this poem is the daughter of Mr. Percy MacKaye, the well-known writer of dramas, and is only 10 years old.—The Editors of the Outlook.

On the fresh first day of spring
Will come Saint Valentine;
Every sort of bird he'll bring,
That will nest in every vine.

Every bird a rose-red heart
Shall bear unto his love
So that they may never part—
Robin, swallow, thrush or dove.

Valentine, that blue-winged saint,
Will bring the sunny Breeze,
That scatters buds and flowers quaint,
And wakes the drowsy humming bees.

He shall drive the snowflakes back,
Trumpeting to them all:
"Spring shall follow in your track;
Wait till winter, ere you fall."

POEMS WANTED

I'm a Soldier's Poor Little Boy, and Don't I Love My Honey?—To A. Ballinger, Wayne, W. Va.

I Have a True Love in the Army—To McKinley Robinson, Wise, Va.

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WIN A PRIZE

Each one of these four lines of figures spells a word. This most interesting puzzle can be solved with a little study as follows: There are twenty-six letters in the alphabet and we have used figures to spelling the four words instead of letters. Letter A is number 1, B number 2, C number 3, etc., throughout the alphabet. IF YOU CAN SPELL OUT THESE FOUR WORDS WE WILL SEND YOU A SURPRISE PACKET CONTAINING FIVE BEAUTIFUL GOLD EMBOSSED EASTER POST CARDS, ALSO A CERTIFICATE OF ENTRY in our GRAND $4,000.00 PRIZE CONTEST. USE YOUR BRAINS. Try and make out the four words. ACT QUICKLY. Write the four words you think they spell on a slip of paper, mail it immediately with your name and address, and you will promptly receive as your reward this SURPRISE PACKET, which is a handsome assortment of five beautifully colored Gold Embossed Easter post-cards, together with a copy of a New York Magazine, also a CERTIFICATE OF ENTRY in our GRAND $4,000.00 PRIZE CONTEST which closes May 1st, 1915. As previously stated, This is your opportunity to enter this great contest in which we give away THREE AUTOMOBILES, PIANO, PHONOGRAPH, GOLD WATCHES, CASH PRIZES, etc. In case of a tie between two or more persons for any Prize, a Prize identical in character with that will be given each person so tied. TRY AND THESE FOUR WORDS AND WIN.

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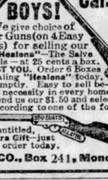

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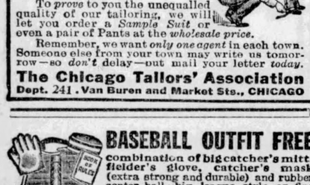

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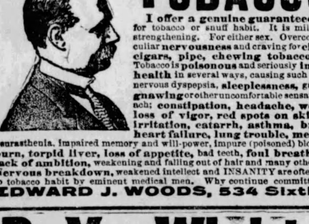

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Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine of biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

ROBINSON CRUSOE

Please tell something about Robinson Crusoe.—L. D. T., Watauga Falls, N. C.

Robinson Crusoe is a world famous tale by Daniel Defoe, published in 1719, and supposed to have been suggested by the experience of Alexander Selkirk, who was shipwrecked and lived for years on a desert island. Crusoe, an Englishman, goes to sea in his youth, is captured by the corsairs, is shipwrecked and washed ashore on an uninhabited island, formerly supposed to have been in the Pacific, but recently satisfactorily identified with Tabago in the Caribbean Sea. The narrative consists of a careful description of his adventures and experiences during the 28 years of his exile. The first volume ended with the return of Crusoe to England, and met with such remarkable success that the author, four months later, brought out a second volume, entitled, The Farther Adventures of Robinson Crusoe; and this was followed by his Serious Reflections during his wanderings. The simplicity of style and the realistic atmosphere pervading the narrative have caused the popularity of this book to remain unimpaired.

CHESS

Kindly give a description of the game of chess—A. M. M., Salesville, Ohio.

Chess is a well known game of great antiquity and of Eastern origin. The game is played by two persons on a board of 64 squares in eight rows of eight squares each, alternately black and white. Each player has 16 men; eight, known as pawns are of the lowest grade; the other eight are of various grades. They are king and queen, two bishops, two knights and two rooks or castles. The board must be played so that each player shall have a white square to his right hand. The men are then set upon the two rows of squares next to the players; the pawns on the second row, leaving between each side four unoccupied rows. The king and queen occupy the central squares facing the corresponding pieces on the opposite side. The queen always occupies a square of her own color. The bishops are next the king and queen, the knights next the bishops and the rooks on the corner squares. The men standing on the king's or the queen's side of the board are named respectively king's and queen's men. The pawns are named from the pieces in front of which they stand.

In chess, the men capture by occupying the position of the captured man, which is removed. The ordinary move of the pawn is one square straight forward; a pawn never moves backward. The first time a pawn is played it may be moved forward one square or two; but in capturing a piece the pawn moves diagonally one square. When a pawn reaches the eighth square, it must be exchanged. The player may chose any piece except the king, but the queen is generally the piece chosen. This is called queening a pawn and a player may have several queens. The rook moves in any direction and for any distance that is open along either its row or its file. The bishops are unlimited in range and move diagonally either backward or forward. The queen is the most powerful piece on the board and can move any distance or direction in a straight line. The king is, at once, the weakest and the most valuable on the board. In point of direction he is as free as the queen, but for distance he is limited to the adjacent squares. Standing on any central square, he commands the eight squares around him and no more. The knight never moves in a straight line. His move is limited to two squares at a time, one forward or backward and one diagonally, and he can leap over any man occupying an intermediate square. All captures in chess are optional.

The definite aim in chess is the checkmating of the opposing king. The king cannot be taken, he can only be in such a position that if it were any other piece he would be taken. It is a fundamental rule of the game that a king cannot be moved into a check. When the king can no longer be defended on being checked by the adversary, the game is lost, and the adversary announces this by saying "checkmate." When a king is placed so that he cannot move without going into check, and no other man can be moved without exposing him, the game is considered drawn.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY

Please publish information about the United States naval academy at Annapolis.—C. H., Darwin, Va.

The students of the naval academy are called midshipmen. Two midshipmen are allowed for each senator, representative and delegate in congress, two for the District of Columbia, 10 each year from the United States at large and 15 each year from the enlisted personnel of the navy, who have been one year in the service. The course for midshipmen is four years at the academy, when the succeeding appointment is made, and the examination for graduation takes place. Midshipmen who pass the examination for graduation are appointed to fill vacancies in the lower grade of the line of the navy in the order of merit. The secretary of the navy, as soon as possible after June 1 of each year preceding the graduation of midshipmen in the succeeding year, notifies in writing each senator, representative and delegate in congress of any vacancy that will exist at the academy because of such graduation and which he shall be entitled to fill by the nomination of a candidate and one or more alternates. Candidates allowed for congressional districts, for territories and for the District of Columbia must be actual residents. Candidates, at the time of their examination must be physically sound, well formed and of robust constitution. Attention will also be paid to the stature of the candidate, and no one manifestly under size for his age will be received at the academy. The height of candidates for admission shall not be less than five feet two inches between the ages of 16 and 18 years, and not less than five feet four inches between the ages of 18 and 20 years; and the minimum at 16 years shall be 100 pounds, with an increase of not less then five pounds for each additional year or fraction of a year over one-half. Any marked deviation in the relative height and weight to the age of the candidate will add materially to the consideration for rejection. Candidates must be unmarried. All must, at the time of their examination for admission, be between the ages of 16 and 20 years. The pay of a midshipman is $600, beginning at the date of admission. The regulation regarding the time, places and subjects of examinations may be obtained by addressing the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington.

SAINT PATRICK

Will you kindly give a sketch of the life of Saint Patrick?—M. B. C., Bridgton, Me.

Scotland, England, France and Wales have each claimed to be the birthplace of St. Patrick. He came of a patrician family and was born about the year 372. When only 16 years old he was carried off by pirates, who sold him into slavery in Ireland. He remained in Ireland seven years, escaped from captivity, and after many adventures on the continent, he was successively ordained deacon, priest and bishop. Once more he returned to Ireland to preach the gospel to its heathen inhabitants. The greatest of St. Patrick's miracles was that of driving the venomous reptiles out of Ireland and rendering the Irish soil forever after so obnoxious to the serpent race that they instantaneously die on touching it. Colgan seriously relates that St. Patrick accomplished this feat by beating a drum which he struck with such fervor that he knocked a whole in it, thereby endangering the success of the miracle. But an angel appearing, mended the drum, and the patched instrument was long exhibited as a holy relic. In the Gaelic mountains there is a lake called Lough Dilveen, and it is said that St. Patrick, when banishing the snakes and toads from Ireland, chained a monster serpent, telling him to remain there until Monday. The serpent every Monday morning calls out in Irish, "It is a long Monday, Patrick." This is firmly believed by the lower orders who live in the neighborhood of the lough.

St. Patrick is said to have died on the 17th of March, 493, in the 121st year of his age. St. Patrick's day is celebrated on the 17th of March. The Shamrock is almost universally worn in the hat all over Ireland on St. Patrick's day. The popular notion is that when St. Patrick was preaching the doctrine of the Trinity to the pagan Irish, he used the plant bearing three leaves upon one stem as a symbol or illustration of the great mystery.

THE APPIAN WAY

Will you please tell something about the Appian Way?—W. C. H., Randolph, Pa.

The Appian Way was a famous Roman highway leading from Rome to Capua by way of Bovillae, Aricia, Terracina, Formiae, etc.; it was called the Queen of the Roads. It was made by Appius Claudius Crassus Caecus when he was censor in 313 B. C., and afterward extended to Brundusium by way of Beneventum. It was paved with hexagonal blocks of lava, exactly fitted to one another, resting on an admirable superstructure of considerable depth, and there may still be seen, particularly at Terracina, important remains, which proved its excellent workmanship.

DECORATION DAY

Kindly give the origin of Decoration Day.— S. D. O., Arden, N. C.

Decoration Day is a holiday observed in many states as an occasion for decorating the graves of soldiers killed in the civil war, whether in national or private cemeteries. The custom originated with the southern states and was copied scatteringly and on different dates in some northern states, all in the spring. On May 5, 1868, General John A. Logan, then commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued an order appointing May 30 of that year for Grand Army services in so decorating graves. The states which observe the day have adopted it singly, there being no national law on the subject.

MARY TODD LINCOLN

I wish to know something of the early life of Mary Todd, wife of Abraham Lincoln.—I. F., Lexington, Neb.

Mary Todd Lincoln was born in Lexington, Ky., December 12, 1818. Her father, Robert S. Todd, belonged to a family of pioneers foremost in the development of the commonwealth of Kentucky. Her great uncle, John Todd, took part in the capture of Kaskaskia and Vincennes, under General George R. Clark in 1778, and subsequently organized the civil government of Illinois. He was killed at the battle of Blue Licks, in which his brother, Levi, Mary's grandfather, was a young lieutenant and one of the few survivors. Mary Todd was carefully educated, and passed her early life in comparative luxury at the home of an aunt. At the age of twenty-one, while on a visit to a married sister in Springfield she met Lincoln and after a short engagement they were married on November 4, 1842. She died July 16, 1882.

SILVERING MIRRORS

Please publish a method of silvering mirrors. J. W. H., Gerry, N. Y.

The following is a good method of silvering a mirror. Pour three drachms of quicksilver to the square foot of foil. Rub smartly with a piece of buckskin until the foil becomes brilliant. Lay the glass upon a table, face downwards, place the foil upon the back, lay a sheet of paper over the foil, and place on it a block of wood or a piece of marble with a perfectly flat surface; put upon it enough weight to press it down tight, and let it remain in that position for a few hours. The foil will adhere to the glass.

THE VIRGINIA DEBT

Please give some information about the Virginia debt.—N. E. R., Millsboro, W. Va.

Soon after Virginia re-entered the Union there was trouble with legislation respecting the state debt. By a bill passed in 1871, two-thirds of the debt of Virginia was funded into bonds, the coupons of said bonds to be held receivable in payment for taxes assessed. The remaining one-third was held to be the suitable share of West Virginia, though the latter refused to admit such obligations. In 1872 the Virginia state legislature repealed the tax coupon arrangement of the law, but the courts decided that the state was under obligation to receive the bonds, even though the treasury be bankrupt. At the time $17,000,000 of these bonds had been funded. Attempts toward a compromise were made and conflicts between state and federal courts were frequent. In 1891-92 a settlement was finally reached. The bondholders received for bonds and coupons amounting to $23,000,000 the sum of $19,000,000 in new century bonds.

PEANUTS

Will you kindly tell something about the peanut.—C. W., Hillsboro, Ohio.

The peanut is a spreading, hairy, annual herb, growing about 18 inches tall, bearing light green leaves and whitish flowers, after the fading of which the stems bury themselves in the ground, where the one to three yellowish pods mature. The plant is said to be a native of Brazil, whence it was introduced into Europe shortly after the discovery of South America. Since the civil war it has been an important agricultural plant in the south. The crop averages about 4,000,000 bushels annually. In the old world the nuts are used mainly for making oil and for stock feeding. From 25 to 50 per cent of oil may be extracted from the shelled nut, and is useful for cooking and in the arts. The hay is fed to stock as is also the cake left after the oil is expressed. Pigs are often turned profitably on a field after the crop is harvested, and still more profitably upon the unharvested field. Peanuts thrive best on very light sandy loam, well supplied with lime. They are also favored by an early, warm spring and a hot, humid summer. The soil should be deeply plowed and finely harrowed, and the unshelled seeds planted at the rate of about two bushels to the acre, about an inch deep, at intervals of a foot, in rows about 30 inches apart, as soon as the weather has become settled in the spring. Until the plants shade the ground the surface must be kept loose and open and free from weeds, especially turf forming grass and similar weeds. Before danger of frost the plants are harvested with special implements, dried in loose shocks for two or three weeks, the pods removed and sent to recleaning esablishments, where they are finished for market. Under ordinarily good management, 50 bushels of nuts and two tons of hay should be obtained from an acre. In Europe the peanut is best known as the ground nut and the earth nut.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. A., Eaton, Ohio.—Two years' residence is required in North Carolina before one can secure a divorce.

L. B., Crawford, W. Va.—The moon changes about every 27 1-2 days.

J. N. R., Staunton, Va.—Francisco Villa is a Mexican. We have no statistics concerning his life.

M. B. C., Bridgton, Me.—We are unable to give you a description of solid alcohol.

J. L. O., Cairo, W. Va.—Information concerning the Boy Scouts may be obtained by writing to the National Headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America at 200 Fifth Ave., New York.

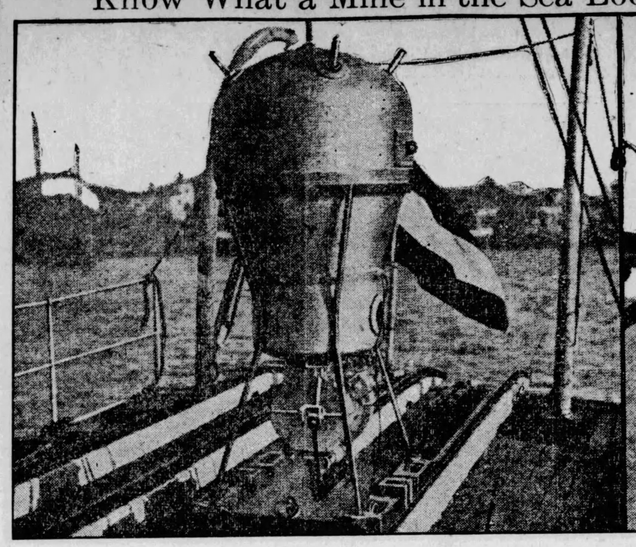
Free Hair Remedy

Let Me Send You a Free $1 Package

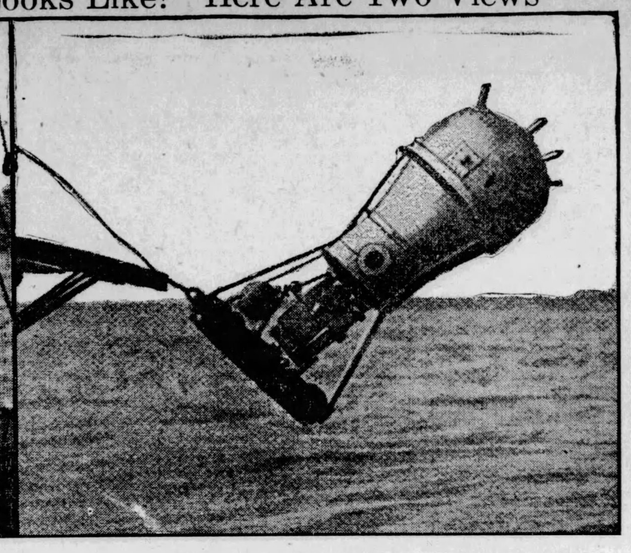
Foso grows hair, thickens eyebrows, lengthens eyelashes, changes gray or faded hair to its natural color, stops itching, removes dandruff, and makes the hair of man, woman or child heavy and beautifully glossy. Send your name and address with this advertisement to The Foso Company, 5138, Foso Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. Enclose 10 cents in stamps or silver, as an evidence of good faith and to help cover packing, postage, etc., and a full $1.00 package will be sent you at once by mail, prepaid, free of charge.

$1 Pkg. Free. Write Today.

Know What a Mine in the Sea Looks Like? Here Are Two Views



Launching a German Trotyl Mine from the Deck of a Minelayer.



—London Sphere.

A German Submarine Trotyl Mine.

These pictures show German contact mines on board the deck of a minelayer, and being launched. These mines contain the famous T. N. T., or Trotyl explosive. This explosive, which is really wet gun-cotton, is used not only for the safety with which it can be manipulated, but also because mines filled with Trotyl seldom explode in sympathy with neighboring mines, but require to be actually fired.

ADOLPH GETS THE IRON CROSS BUT HAS OTHER THINGS TO THINK OF

By the Associated Press.

Berlin, March 8.—All prizes for brevity, and a few more besides for modesty, go to a Baden peasant who for some time has been with the forces in Flanders. His wife has just made public the following laconic letters from him.

The first reads:

"Dear Wife—I am still alive, and have received your bundle. If the boy is bad, spank him. Greetings. Adolph."

Shortly after came a second:

"Dear Bertha—I am still alive, which surprises me very much. If the boy still is naughty, spank him again. Greetings. Adolph."

The third communication was in the form of a photograph of Adolph's troop, showing him decorated with the Iron Cross. No mention, however, was made of the medal, and the picture merely bore on the reverse side this brief note:

"Dear Bertha—I was wounded, but am well again, and tomorrow I go at it again. If the boy is naughty, box his ears. Greetings. Adolph."

Perplexed, the wife wrote her husband demanding to know how he had received the Iron Cross, and received the following illuminating reply:

"It was very simple about the Iron Cross. The major ordered me to stand still, and the sergeant-major pinned it on. Greetings. Adolph."

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, March 1.

SENATE—Conferees on the naval bill reduced the number of seagoing submarines to two and eliminated the hospital ship and gunboat. District appropriation bill finally passed with agreement for a joint commission to investigate relations between the federal government and the district. Bill passed to incorporate the Ellen Wilson memorial homes. In executive session the nominations of members of federal trade commission went over. The committee investigating charges of lobbying in connection with the administration ship bill heard P. A. S. Franklin, of the International Mercantile Marine. Appointed a subcommittee to work on a revision of the judicial code during the recess. Debate was continued on the Indian appropriation bill. Unobjected bills on the calendar were disposed of.

HOUSE—Debate was resumed on the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill, with the McCumber rural credit amendment attached, the discussion lasting until after midnight.

Tuesday, March 2.

SENATE—The greater portion of the day was spent on the Indian appropriation bill, without a conclusion being reached. Various conference reports were presented and acted upon. The long-promised nominations for important city offices were sent in by the President. The river and harbor bill, remodeled to meet the objections of Senators Burton and Kenyon, was submitted, debated by Senator Burton, and went over without action. The general deficiency appropriation bill was passed. Shortly before midnight an executive session was ordered for the purpose of considering federal trade commission appointments.

HOUSE—The day was occupied principally in considering conference reports and in passing minor bills sent over from the senate. The mines committee submitted a report on its investigation of the Colorado coal strike situation. The bill to incorporate the Ellen Wilson homes was passed, and now only requires the President's signature. A bill was passed to authorize the district commissioners to make necessary regulations for the Grand Army encampment next September and October. The shipping bill was sent back to conference on a point of order that the conferees had exceeded their authority. A bill introduced by Representative Bartlett, of Georgia, by request, provides for a summer home for the President at Mount Dome, Randle Highlands, in the district.

Wednesday, March 3.

SENATE—The senate continued consideration of appropriation bills. Legislation of all kinds was rushed in order to clear the calendar as nearly as possibe by noon Thursday.

HOUSE — Work was continued throughout the day on conference reports and other matters incident to final adjournment. Passed joint resolution empowering the President to prevent clearance of American vessels and to intern foreign ships found preparing to leave ports of the United States with coal or supplies for belligerent warships.

NOISE OF RIFLE BULLETS

Neither a Whine, Hiss, Howl, Hum Nor Whisper.

That bullets neither whine, hiss, howl, hum nor whisyper, novelists to the contrary notwithstanding, is information given by Edward C. Crossman in the current number of Outing. With one possible exception—when in certain conditions of open country modern military bullets hiss to those standing back of the firing line—nothing is audible except a sharp crash of air closing around the bullet's base when it travels at high speed. At a velocity of 1,500 feet a second, or more, the noise is "like nothing so much as a long and violently snapped blacksnake whip." Those who stand far enough from the rifle hear the bullet's crack and later the dull, thudding noise of the rifle itself, which has been outspeeded. Jack London makes a soldier hit at 600-yard range first hear the sound of the modern rifle and then feel the blow of the bullet. But the bullet would have killed him half a second before the sound of the rifle reached him.

PRINCESS ONLY WOMAN AVIATOR IN GREAT WAR

Princess Shakovskaya is the only woman aviator in the great war. She is said to be in active service at the front in East Prussia. At first her application was rejected because of her sex, but she demonstrated that she could manage a flying machine as well as a man and she was finally accepted.

A dust-laying compound, the basis of which is molasses, has been successfully made use of in the South African mines. The preparation, which contains a small quantity of some disinfectant, forms a thick coating on the underground walk and surfaces and closely covers all dangerous noxious matter.

Suffer From Piles

no matter how long or how bad—go to your druggist today and get a 50 cent box of Pyramid Pile Remedy. It will give quick relief, and a single box often cures. A trial package mailed free in plain wrapper if you send us coupon below.

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Kindly send me a Free sample of **Pyramid Pile Remedy,** in plain wrapper.
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OVERLAND HAS STIRRING HISTORY

Growth of Business is Due to Genius of John N. Willys.

Every field of industrial endeavor has its romance. And every red-blooded American thrills with pride at the story of honest, constructive achievement. A desire to keep his word made John N. Willys a manufacturer of automobiles, and around that desire is written the romance of the Overland.

Early spring in 1902 brought onto the streets of Terre Haute, Ind., a small single-cylinder gasoline vehicle of three-horse power. Produced during the previous winter in the plant of the Standard Wheel Works the performance of this sturdy little car was watched with eager eyes by its young inventor.

Those were the days when the town gasped at the sight of a "horseless carriage." In this particular case the action of the tiny vehicle so delighted the officials of the company that a banquet was given in honor of the builder, at which his premier production was fittingly christened "Overland."

At the same time in Elmira, N. Y., an aggressive young man, with a talent for doing things well, established the Elmira Arms Co., dealing in guns, bicycles, phonographs and automobiles. From the beginning, John Willys had devoted much attention to the motor car side of his business. To him the gasoline propelled vehicle offered a wonderful opportunity for development. So strong was his confidence that the business of the Elmira Arms Co. was divided and a separate department created for the merchandising of automobiles. Finally, in 1905, this branch developed into the American Motor Car Sales Co., and Mr. Willys was well within view of the goal his ambition had marked—to cover the state of New York as a distributor of automobiles.

During the three or four years previous to the formation of the American Motor Car Sales Co. several makes had been tried and discarded. The search for a car that would give service was constant and thorough. The passing years had seen some amazing changes in the little one-cylinder runabout of Terre Haute. It was now longer and broader and another cylinder had grown under its small sloping hood. Only a few of the cars had been produced, but where they went the name "Overland" was remembered. Their comparative freedom from mechanical troubles made instant and lasting impression.

In 1905 the little car moved to Indianapolis. A one-story factory building 80 feet in width and 150 feet long was erected and plans were formulated to produce cars on a larger scale than heretofore had been attempted.

Only a few cars were actually manufactured during this year, but the opening of the 1906 season saw a new Overland ready for the market. The year of 1906 found Willys casting about for a medium-priced automobile to complete the line then handled by the American Motor Sales Company. His attention directed to the Overland, he visited the factory at Indianapolis and made careful investigation of concern and product. He entered into an agreement to dispose of the entire factory output. Within a few months after his return to Elmira the American Motor Car Sales Co. had sold and agreed to deliver 400 Overland cars to dealers throughout New York and the Eastern states. Almost from the first deliveries were delayed, and as the season advanced the trouble became more acute.

In October, 1907, Mr. Willys, then in New York, received word of the imminent failure of the Overland Automobile Co. Catching the first westbound train, the young salesman arrived in Indianapolis to find the factory shut down, a creditors' meeting in progress and a receivership petition all ready for filing on the morrow.

A hurried, though searching examination into the company's affairs revealed hopeless failure, and in a little room of the Indianapolis hotel Willys sat down to think it out. That evening he stood before the creditors of the Overland Automobile Co. and talked to them in plain, straightforward, unadorned English. These men were nervous and stubborn. Their one object was to save what they could from the ruins, and they wanted immediate settlement. But they listened to Willys. His cheerful optimism inspired confidence. As a result, Willys assumed charge of the factory and responsibility for its heavy load of debt. The creditors gave extensions, trusting him to put the organization on its feet.

With Willys as chief engineer, operating head, sales manager and financier, the factory wheels again started to run. Enough cars were completed to fill the outstanding orders and the future assumed a rosier hue. By winter Mr. Willys saw the field broadening out. He had fulfilled every promise made to the creditors, who now were eager to back him to the extent of their ability in further extensions.

Early in 1908 Willys acquired the controlling interest in the company and decided to increase the output to 500 cars a year. The next year the output increased tenfold. Approximately 4,000 Overland cars were sold to customers. Three larger additions were added to the factory, but even these did not furnish the room necessary for the plans which Willys was making for the future.

It was while Willys was aboard a train on his way to New York that his attention was first turned to Toledo. Breakfast had been called and Willys was shaving when he was handed a telegram from a prominent Toledoan, advising him that the Pope-Toledo factory was for sale. Willys hurriedly completed his ablutions, forswore breakfast, transferred himself and his effects to the Toledo car, and in a few hours had purchased the factory. At that time Willys was almost totally unprepared to take over a large property. The Pope factory contained 300,000 square feet of floor space and employed as many as 400 men. The deal was completed in the late spring of 1909. The factory was moved from Indianapolis, and in August of the same year it was officially announced that the Willys-Overland Co. would have 10,000 cars ready for delivery during the season. While others scoffed at such tremendous figures, Willys quietly went to work to make good the assertion.

The original Toledo factory soon proved too small and additions were planned.

And now, when its new additions are completed, the Overland factory will have a total of 79 acres of floor space in the Toledo factory alone. This, together with affiliated Overland plants operated in other cities, will aggregate over 100 acres.

Today 8,600 men are working night and day at the big plant. The production has climbed steadily from the start until this year it is far in excess of the 50,000 cars built last year. On Monday, March 1, 302 Overland cars were shipped to actual purchasers.

FRENCH ARMY OFFICER IS WOUNDED 37 TIMES

Major Dercle, of the French army medical service, has been wounded 37 times, and has so far recovered that he is looking forward to going to the front again. Most of his injuries were exceedingly slight, but there months ago he was seriously wounded in three places and brought to Paris for treatment. He has been decorated with the Legion of Honor.

Roofing

Prices S-M-A-S-H-E-D!

Don't buy roofing, siding or ceiling until you get Harris Bros. big Price Wrecking complete Roofing catalog. Here are a few of the amazing values offered.

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8000 squares only, rubber surfaced roofing at 47c per square, f.o.b. Chicago, not freight prepaid. Roofing is half ply; mill lengths, 2 to 4 pieces to the roll, nails and cement included. Order by lot No. K-2.

Heavlest 3-Ply 97c

Best and heaviest 3-ply rubber surfaced roofing at 97c per sq. f.o.b. Chicago, not freight prepaid. Rolls contain 108 sq. ft. 2 to 3 pieces in each roll, nails and cement included. Order by lot No. K-3.

$1.19 **C-R-A-S-H GO METAL ROOFING PRICES!**

10,000 squares only of corrugated iron roofing; a good all-around covering; light weight corrugated sheets about 2 ft. wide, painted. Our special price $1.19 per 100 sq. ft. f.o.b. Chicago, not freight prepaid. Order now—right from this advertisement. Lot No. K-4.

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positively save you one-third to one-half. Write today for our freight paid prices on roofing, siding and ceiling. Tremendous factory facilities and our cash dollar spot cash buying power enable us to undersell every other roofing manufacturer, dealer or mail-order house. Send for our Roofing Book and see how we slaughter prices. Remember we own and operate the old and well known **Chicago House Wrecking Co.** for 22 yrs. America's greatest value giver.

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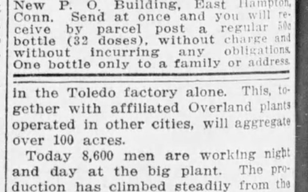

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Write today for our free booklet showing the deadly effect of tobacco upon the human system and positive proof that Tobacco Redeemer will quickly free you of the habit.

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WILL DEMAND RULE OF LAW IN BLOCKADE

Wilson Will Address Notes to Allies Asking Justification for "Starve-Out" Policy.

Washington, March 6.—When the new note this government is about to send to Great Britain reaches the London foreign office it is expected that Great Britain immediately will place before President Wilson a comprehensive statement in regard to her policy of paralyzing all German commerce.

Great dissatisfaction exists in Washington over the alleged dilatory tactics shown by Great Britain in regard to the recent inquiries of the United States government. Nothing has come from Sir Edward Grey in reply to President Wilson's request for further details as to the methods by which England proposes to carry out her new maritime policy.

Wants to Know Policy.

For this reason, it is said, the new note will make clear that the United States cannot view without protest infractions of international law to the detriment of neutral rights on the sea. The note, according to reports in official circles, will avoid any direct issue with the British government, but will point out that the United States is determined to know just what hazards will be faced by American commerce in carrying noncontraband cargoes.

Officials today avoided all comment as to the note and the belief prevailed that it will not be made public or even acknowledged until after Great Britain makes full reply to it.

President Wilson is in direct personal charge of all the negotiations and is diligently reading all the diplomatic correspondence that comes to the state department.

There will be left no room for doubt as to the views the United States government entertains toward such a proposal as that embodied in the recent Anglo-French announcement.

U. S. Holds Law Must Rule.

While it is desired by this government to learn from Great Britain precisely how it intends to treat goods in transit to and from Germany on the high seas under the new policy, the United States also hopes that an inquiry may elicit from the British some statement of the grounds upon which the new program is to be justified from their point of view.

The position of the United States is that whatever may be the relations between the belligerents with regard to the law, legal principles still govern the relation of the United States to all the belligerents, and in defense of its neutral rights it proposes to hold all the belligerents to observance of the principles of law so far as their operations affect American interests.

U. S. Shuns Neutral League.

The state department has been apprised that European neutrals take the same view of the British and French policy as does the United States. The republics of South America also are concerned about its consequences and the effect it will have on their trade.

Renewed suggestions that a neutrality league be formed have been made, but the United States will not heed them. This government has no objection to acquainting neutrals with the character of its representations. It has and can have no objections to their presentation of notes practically at the same time this government offers its objection. But it does not follow that the action taken will be "identical."

In other words, there will be no previous exchanges of views which would give the impression of an alliance.

ONE COTTON BALE PER SHOT

Used in Making Powder for Each Discharge of a 15-Inch Gun.

New York, March 3.—"Well," said a cotton broker yesterday, "the battle of the Dardanelles ought to furnish a strong bull argument. Every time the Queen Elizabeth fires one of her fifteen-inch guns she uses up a bale of cotton; that is, so much cotton went to the making of the smokeless powder for that one charge. And as long as the war lasts the sum spent for cotton for the manufacture of smokeless powder will probably average not less than $100,000 a month."

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GIRL COW-DRIVER FRANCE'S PAUL REVERE FOR WOUNDED

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 6.—Mademoiselle Robert of Paris, who witnessed the battle of Guise, has just told her story of the rescue of seven wounded chasseurs.

With the report that the Germans were coming, the chief surgeon of a hospital had ordered practically everybody to the rear. Mademoiselle Robert was still at the hospital, however, when a peasant came, in breathless excitement, to tell how the Germans were coming and how seven chasseurs were lying terribly wounded in a little hamlet four miles away.

"It was already dark," Mademoiselle Robert relates. "We had no ambulances or any sort of vehicle to bring the wounded back, but I jumped on a bicycle, determined to try to find the wounded men. The cannonading heard for three days was coming nearer and nearer and as I pedalled along the road I could see flashes of the nearing conflict.

"Two miles up the road a detachment of dragoons challenged me and ordered me to the rear. I told them of the seven chasseurs.

"'My poor little woman,' one said, 'there may be seven times seven thousand back there and you can't get them all, can you?'

"I pleaded with him to let me have two of his men to make an effort. He shook his head, declaring that the Germans would be in the village in force before anyone could reach the wounded men.

"But I couldn't go back, and the officer finally let me proceed. The sky had clouded thickly and it was pitch dark when I arrived at the hamlet. There was not a sign of life; the only light was that of burning buildings reflected from the clouds. I knocked at several houses; they were unresponsive as the graves, although I am sure there were people in some of them.

"I finally found a barn beside the road that answered the peasant's description, and, putting my ear to a crack in the door, I heard the plaintive sounds that became so familiar in the hospital; my men were there. Lifting the latch carefully, I pulled the door, looked into pitch darkness, then drew back; I was afraid. I asked tremblingly, 'Who's there?' There was no reply, but I could locate the spot where the men lay by the sound of their groaning. I felt my way toward them, bumping against beams and tripping in the straw. I went down on all fours and crept until my hand touched something under the straw, drawing a sharp cry of pain; it was the crushed leg of one of the chasseurs. 'How many are you here?' I asked. 'In heaven's name, speak, some of you.'

"'Who are you?' a feeble voice asked. They could scarcely believe I had come from the rear, and begged me to fly as quickly as I could. 'There's nothing a girl like you can do

"I started out for a conveyance — it was an all-night search, for every door was dumb to my appeal. I clubbed the door of every house with a stout stick; but not till dawn did I see a living being in the locality; then I came across a lonesome, disconsolate cow. 'Now,' I thought, 'if I can find any sort of a vehicle, I have the motive power.' An old peasant woman peeked timidly out of her cottage and darted back again. I knocked at the door, but she didn't reply. I insisted so strongly with my big stick that she finally opened again. There was an old carry-all under the shed of the next farm, she said. The place was abandoned. We might find a harness there or some other means of hitching the cow to the carry-all. An old wreck of harness that we pieced out with ropes and rags was soon ready. The cow, dazed and docile, finally consented to pull.

"With the aid of the old peasant woman and with some unseen aid we got those maimed chasseurs into the carry-all and were on our way back to the hospital at a speed of a mile an hour. Shells were bursting nearer and nearer, and long columns of infantry were hurrying before them through the fields to the right and to the left. We heard the rumbling of wheels behind us. It was a battery of French artillery. As they passed an officer glanced at my charges, saluted, shook his head sadly, and galloped on. The battery turned into the first cross roads and began business. To my poor chasseurs it was a welcome noise. One of them raised himself on his elbow and said to his comrades: 'One good turn deserves another; the Germans are getting some of their own change back.' The poor fellow was dead when we reached the hospital. In spite of the holes the little 3-inchers made in the German ranks, they were powerless to stem the tide, and the six surviving chasseurs had no sooner received 'first aid' than the Uhlans galloped up."

WILSON CHANGES MEXICAN POLICY; DEMANDS ACTION

Washington, March 8.—New and urgent representations amounting practically to a warning, have been sent by the United States to General Carranza demanding an improvement of conditions in Mexico City.

Diplomatists familiar with the contents of the note which American Consul Silliman has been instructed to present to General Carranza, interpret it as an entire change of policy on the part of the Washington government toward the Mexican situation.

WILSON LOSING PATIENCE.

The communication to Carranza which was drafted after conferences between President Wilson, Secretary Bryan and Counselor Lansing was guarded with secrecy pending some word from Carranza as to his attitude. It was said by some officials that the note contained the strongest representations that ever have been made to Carranza and indicates that the American government is rapidly losing patience with his indifference to the objectionable acts of General Obregon at Mexico City.

Those who know the contents of the communication said it did not threaten force and was not in the nature of an ultimatum, but pointed out in explicit language the serious consequences that might follow if the welfare of foreigners continued to be disregarded.

Diplomats to Remain.

Some of the diplomats declared themselves satisfied that the course of the American government would produce results. One of the ministers, who had received a telegram saying the diplomatic corps in Mexico City had decided to leave, cabled his legation there, saying that after learning what serious steps the American government had taken, he advised the corps to remain in the capital and await developments.

Just what move now is contemplated is known only to President Wilson and a few of his closest advisers, but it was apparent from the attitude of officials that it was realized that a new crisis was at hand which might have to be met with strong measures. The general impression in official quarters was that even though the use of force had not been threatened in the note to Carranza, the American government was prepared to meet eventualities and would hereafter pursue an insistent course to compel protection for foreigners and their interests.

GENERAL OBREGON TELLS BLADE CONDITIONS HAVE IMPROVED

General Alvaro Obregon, commander of the Carranza forces in Mexico City, telegraphed the Toledo Blade today that the situation in the Mexican capital is now becoming satisfactory as a result of strong measures taken there. His dispatch follows:

"The situation of the people of the capital was very critical for a time, owing to a scarcity of labor brought by obstructionists who tried to monopolize industry, but the situation is now becoming satisfactory as a result of strong measures taken by our general headquarters.

"We expect the situation to clear completely with the subsequent measures that the general-in-chief is about to take. (Signed.) "ALVARO OBREGON."

DIPLOMATS TO LEAVE MEXICO; U. S. MAY ACT

Washington, March 6. — The foreign diplomtaic corps in Mexico City has decided to leave in a body. Dispatches telling of the decision were received her today by European diplomatists and forwarded to their home governments.

The Mexican situation, topped by this latest development was admitted in all quarters to be more critical than it has been at any time since Huerta precipitated the landing of troops at Vera Cruz.

Wilson Takes Charge.

President Wilson has taken personal charge of the foreign problems of this government and was said to be studying conditions in the Mexican capital to determine the steps necessary to take. In many quarters the situation south of the Rio Grande was held to overshadow the European developments.

Repeats Boxer Situation.

Diplomats here regard with alarm the refusal of General Obregon, Carranza's military commander at Mexico City, to accept aid from foreigners, and intimate that should he continue in this attitude, stronger methods than diplomatic pressure may have to be taken. In this connection it was suggested that an allied army similar to that sent to Pekin during the Boxer uprising there be dispatched to the Mexican capital. No intimation, however, came from Washington authorities as to whether this idea would be entertained.

It was admitted by administration officials that the Mexican problem has reached a more serious stage than at any time since the outbreak of revolutionary activities in the republic, but it was expected that the authorities for the present would await the outcome of the representations made to General Carranza to curb the "incendiary" statements of General Obregon and force him to protect the lives and property of foreigners.

FIRE AGAIN HITS EDISON

Flames Take Only Building Not Burned Before.

West Orange, N. J., March 8.—Thomas Edison, at work in his laboratory after midnight today, discovered a fire in one of the buildings of hsi great plant here and summoned the firemen in time to prevent what might have been a serious loss. The fire practically destroyed a building where the most valuable phonograph records were stored, but most of the records, which were in a concrete vault, were saved.

When he saw the flames, Mr. Edison dashed out of the laboratory in his shirt sleeves and stood outside directing the firemen for some time before his wife and son could persuade him to put on an overcoat. The inventor was soaked to the skin by a hose which twisted out of the hands of the firefighters and fell within a few feet of him.

The combined efforts of the fire departments of West Orange and Orange were required to subdue the blaze. The building burned was the only one not touched by the conflagration, which nearly wiped out the Edison plant last December.

TWO-CENT RATE INVALID

Washington, March 8.—The West Virginia two-cent rate law was annulled as unconstitutional today by the supreme court as to the business of the Norfolk & Western Railway Co.

REMARKABLE CONGRESS ENDS LONG SESSION

Has Been in Almost Continuous Session Since April 7, 1913, on President's Call.

Washington, March 4.—Congress adjourned today sine die. The senate adjourned at 12:04 p. m. and the house, after turning back the hands of the clock, adjourned at 12:18 p. m.

The total appropriations of the session were approximately $1,120,484,324, several millions under the record of previous congresses.

Last Hour Accomplishments.

In the closing hours, President Wilson signed the seaman's bill, the neutrality resolution empowering him to prevent ships leaving American ports with supplies for belligerent warships, promoted Col. Goethals to be a major general for his services as builder of the Panama canal and gave promotions to other officers associated with the work.

The administration ship bill, the Philippine bill, the conservation bills, the rural credits provision of the agricultural bill and ratification of the treaties with Colombia and Nicaragua—all hard pressed administration measures—fell by the wayside.

A Remarkable Congress.

The fall of gavels in the senate and house brought to an end the remarkable sixty-third congress, which has been in almost continuous session since April 7, 1913, and will be historic for the amount of major legislation enacted.

The appropriations for this congress are the highest on record while the vast amount of important legislation enacted chronicles the high mark for congressional labor.

When the new congress convenes, the important bills which died today, will be resurrected and pressed for action. These include the Jones Philippine independence bill, the ship purchase measure and the entire conservation program.

President Wilson called the new congress into session within a few days after he assumed office. The big tasks of the extra session began with repeal of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law and the enactment of currency legislation. This extra session merged into the regular session which began December 1, 1913, and the regular session continued throughout another summer, expiring on October 24, 1914. On that date, the new congress had been in session 567 days without a recess.

The tired legislators were given a brief respite from October 24 to December 7, 1914, on which latter day they reassembled for the final session of the sixty-third congress, expiring today.

Record of Activity.

These are among the most important things the 63rd congress did:

Passed the Underwood-Simmons tariff law with the income tax provision; established the federal reserve banking system; passed an agricultural extension bill; amended the Sherman anti-trust law; provided for a government railroad in Alaska; established a naval reserve, abolished the naval plucking board, and provided for the construction of two modern battleships; combined the revenue cutter service and the life-saving service under the coast guard system; enacted a special war revenue tax, and passed the LaFollette seaman's bill.

Many Investigations.

In the investigating line, both houses showed activity. The senate and house each investigated the so-called "lobby" at the capitol, following the Mulhall charges. The senate also investigated the West Virginia coal strike and the house investigating committee took note of the coal strike in Colorado, and the copper strike in Michigan. The house judiciary committee probed charges against three federal judges One resigned while charges were pending, another was found not subject to impeachment, and the third investigation is yet to be concluded.

The senate and house each had its filibuster during this congress, the Republican filibuster in the upper chamber preventing action on the ship purchase bill and the house filibuster against adjournment failing to bring action on cotton relief legislation last October.

Minor Activities.

Among measures of comparatively minor importance approved were those admitting foreign-built ships, purchased by Americans to American registry, the ratification of various peace treaties; the issuance of emergency treasury notes incident to business depression which followed the outbreak of the European war; the approval of an investigation resolution to determine an equitable fiscal relation between the federal government and the District of Columbia; the voting of money to get Americans out of Mexico; authorization for the sale to Greece of two battleships—the Idaho and Mississippi, and the creation in the treasury department of a temporary bureau on war risk insurance, to assume the insurance of vessels embarrassed because of the European conflict.

The sixty-third congress was a record breaker in another respect in that for the first time in 100 years a President personally appeared before a congress to read his annual and special messages. President Wilson appeared before a joint session of the senate and house more than a half dozen times to read messages during his first two years in office.

YOUR HEART

Does it **Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats?** Have you **Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Nightmare, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Cold Hands or Feet, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart?** If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use **Dr. Kinsman's Guaranteed Heart Tablets.** Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the **Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves.** Don't take any chances when **Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets** are within your reach. 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to **Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine,** will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

CALLS BELGIUM ON HELL'S BORDER

American Says 2,000,000 People Are Dependent on Bounty of World.

On the Dutch Frontier, March 5.—"It is next door to hell."

That is a strong phrase, but it came from the lips of an American congressman. He used it to sum up the condition of things in the stricken land of Belgium. He has spent ten days in the towns and villages of Belgium and northern France.

"There are more people hungry in Belgium," he continued, "than the charitable world knows of.

"I believe there are nearly 2,000,000 people in Belgium who are absolutely dependent upon the bounty of the outside world. The people of the larger cities are receiving enough food to keep body and soul together. It is in the smaller and out-of-the-way places that the suffering and want are more acute. There are hamlets where hunger reigns.

"Here is a case, typical of many, of one family in a little Belgian village. They owned a bit of land. In places where the shells had fallen there were what we call, in Kansas, 'hog wallows.' The farmhouse had been demolished and the stables and other outbuildings leveled to the ground.

"The father got together a few boards and made a sort of roof over what had been the cellar of the farmhouse. In this cave the whole family lives. A baby has been born there. Their whole means of livelihood are gone, and for food they have to depend on gifts that come their way."

Here is how a Dutchman just returned from an errand of mercy put it to me:

"You cannot actually say that such-and-such a man, woman or child has died of starvation. But that is what it comes to in effect. For months hundreds of thousands have not been able to earn anything. They are dependent on charity. Sometimes they get food and then they have to go without for a spell or else live on half-rations. It is not starvation, but very often semi-starvation.

"What that means is that gradually their strength is sapped; then their vitality dwindles, and they fall an easy prey to the first disease that comes their way."

It must be remembered that charitable or publicly administered food relief inevitably takes the forms of bread and soup. These served well in the earlier days when the population was strong and vigorous. But a prolonged course of such a diet does little more than keep body and soul together. It lacks other elements that are necessary to the maintenance of health.

There is a little village called Sarinnes, not far from Dinant. My informant went there a few days ago, and found Sarinnes nothing but blackened ruins.

What has become of the 500 or 600 inhabitants? Well, he discovered them all living in the chateau and adjoining outhouses. This residence had been spared and its owners, titled men, had gathered together the little flock of homeless people. There they are, crowded together, most of them, of course, with no bed to sleep on. Occasionally a relief ship comes up the Meuse, but when another may arrive is uncertain, and so the food has to be doled out as sparingly as in a besieged fortress.

Ghent is being drained of its money by the fines imposed by the Germans. Moreover, it had to loan gold from its resources to other municipalities whose coffers were empty in order that they might pay the enormous war levies.

Ordinary taxes have risen terribly and others have had to be invented. The latest resource is a heavy tax on bachelors. Another new form of revenue raising is a tax on furniture.

TAKE 44 DEAD FROMMINE

Believed Disaster Has Claimed 175 Victims.

Hinton, W. Va., March 5.—Five more bodies were taken from the mine of the New River and Pocahontas Coal Co., today at Layland, where a gas explosion entombed and killed probably 175 men. The total list of recovered bodies is now 44. Only the main entries of the mine have been reached by the rescuers, and when the side entries are penetrated it is expected bodies will be recovered more rapidly.

The best estimate of the number of dead obtainable from state mine officials or from the company is between 150 and 175.

AMERICAN TRADE HIT BY ALLIES

Stoppage of Foreign Commerce, if Carried Out, Means Millions Lost.

Washington, March 3.—Foreign trade between the United States and European countries, involving imports and exports amounting to hundreds of dollars, will be disturbed seriously, and much of it cut off entirely, if the allies in the European war carry out their threat to stop all commerce with Germany.

Imports from all European countries to the United States during the year 1914 totaled $783,517,509 and the exports from the United States to these countries was $1,339,295,916, according to bureau of foreign and domestic commerce records.

This trade, with the countries primarily affected by the blockade of 1914, was:

Germany—Imports to United States, $149,389,566; exports, $158,294,986.

France—Imports, $104,215,131; exports, $170,104,041.

England—Imports, $287,391,443; exports, $599,812,915.

Austria—Imports, $15,683,880; exports, $12,801,185.

Denmark—Imports, $3,844,827; exports, $41,945,344.

Netherlands—Imports, $37,499,623; exports, $100,743,803.

Norway—Imports, $11,976,758; exports, $19,635, 207.

Turkey, in Europe—Imports, $7,946,495; exports, $1,738,157.

EPILEPSY CONQUERED?

Eminent Physician Said to Have Found a Permanent Cure.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Advices from abroad state that the eminent Dr. W. L. Grey-Heaton, of London, has recently compounded a formula that is claimed to produce truly remarkable results in the treatment of epilepsy and other diseases of nervous origin. Many patients claim to be entirely cured. Any one suffering from this disease should at once write to the Grey-Heaton American Laboratory, 114 East 19th St., Dept. 51, New York, who are distributing a supply absolutely free to sufferers in this country who apply.—Advt.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, O., March 8.—All grains stiffened up following the sharp continued rise in wheat. Foreign news was altogether bullish. Unfavorable Argentine weather, with strong demand for all available wheat had its effect. Reports coupled with predictions that the domestic supply will be hard hit by the foreign demand and purchases, helped tighten the situation. Liverpool quoted spot wheat 1d higher. Cash wheat here jumped to $1.45¼ on the opening, a gain of 3¼c. The price hovered around the $1.45 mark with some trading. May wheat went to $1.46 on the opening here.

TOLEDO.

	High.	Low.	Mar. 8.	Mar. 6.
Wheat—Open.			**Close—**	
Cash 1.45¼	1.50¼	1.45¼	1.51	1.42½
May 1.46	1.50¼	1.46	1.51	1.43
July 1.19	1.20⅝	1.18⅞	1.21⅝	1.17
Corn—				
Cash	....	....	74	73¾
May 75¾	75⅞	75⅝	75⅝	75⅛
July 77⅝	77⅞	77¾	77¾	77¼
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	59	58¼
May 58⅝	59½	58¾	59½	58
July 54½	55	54½	55	54
Clover Seed—				
Prime ..8.47½	8.55	8.47½	8.55	8.55½
March ..8.42½	8.50	8.42½	8.50	8.47½
April ...8.00	8.15	8.00	8.15	8.07½
Oct. ...8.05	8.10	8.05	8.10	8.12½
Rye—				
No. 2.	....	....	1.13	1.12
Alsike—				
Prime	....	....	8.75	8.65
March ..8.67½	8.75	8.67½	8.75	8.65
Timothy—				
Prime ..3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10
March ..3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10
April ...3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10
Sept. ...2.70	2.70	2.70	....	....
CHICAGO.				
Wheat—				
May 1.44¾	1.49½	1.43½	1.49½	1.41⅜
July 1.17	1.19½	1.16	1.19⅜	1.15
Sept. ...1.08½	1.11	1.08½	1.10⅝	1.07½
Corn—				
May 73¾	7a	73½	73¾	73⅛
July 75⅜	76⅛	75⅝	75⅝	75¼
Oats—				
May 56⅝	57⅝	56½	57½	56⅛
July 52½	53	52¼	53	51⅞
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.				
Pork—				
May 17.75	17.92	17.70	17.92	17.62
July 18.22	18.32	18.10	18.32	17.97
Lard—				
May 10.60	10.65	10.57	10.62	10.50
July 10.82	10.95	10.80	10.90	10.77
Ribs—				
May 10.17	10.22	10.12	10.22	10.05
July 10.45	10.50	10.42	10.50	10.37
MINNEAPOLIS.				
Wheat—				
May	....	....	1.40¼	1.34¼
July	....	....	1.35½	1.30⅛
Sept	....	....	1.11¾	....
DULUTH.				
Wheat—				
May 1.41¼	....	....	1.45¼	1.39¼
July ...1.36½	....	....	1.40⅜	1.34⅝

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, March 8.—Butter—Creamery, extra, 32@32½c; prints, 33@33¼c; firsts, 30½@31c; process, extra, 26@26½c; fancy dairy, 23@24c; choice, 20½@21c; packing stock, No. 1, 19@20c. Poultry—Spring chickens, fat, 17c; extra fat fowls, 17c; mixed lots, 18@18½c; fat ducks, 18@19c; geese, 14@15c; turkeys, 16c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, firsts, 20c; do. seconds, 23c; duck eggs, 30c. Potatoes—Carlots in bulk, 38c; jobbing, 40c; from warehouse, 45@50c; new Bermudas, $7.50@7.75; Florida, $1.00@1.15 a hamper; sweets, in hampers, $1.50@1.35.

New York Produce.

New York, March 8.—Flour quiet; spring patents, $6.65@7.10; winter patents, $6.65@6.90; winter straights, $6.40@6.55; Kansas straights, $6.55@6.70. Pork steady; mess, $19.50@20.50; family, $22.00@23.50; short clear, $18.00@21.50. Beef quiet; mess, $21.00@23.00; family, $24.00@26.00. Lard firm; middle west, $9.90@10.00. Molasses steady; New Orleans, open kettle, 40@50c. Hay firm; No. 1, $1.07½; No. 2, 95c@$1.00; No. 3, 85@90c; shipping, 75@80c. Hides steady; Bogota, 31c; Central America, 30c. Leather firm; hemlock, firsts, 32c; seconds, 30@31c.

Butter, steady; receipts 5,228; creamery extras (92 score), 30c; creamery, (higher scoring), 31c; creamery, firsts, 26½@29½c; seconds, 24@25c. Eggs, unsettled; receipts, 26,390; fresh gathered, extras, 20½@21c; extra firsts, 19½c; firsts, 18¾@19c; seconds, 18@18¾c; nearby hennery whites, 22@23c; do browns, 21c. Cheese, firm; receipts 2,324; state, whole milk, held, specials, 17@17¼c; do average fancy, 16½@16¾c. Live poultry, irregular; western chickens, 16c; fowls, 17½@18c; turkeys, 14@15c; dressed steady; western roasting chickens, frozen, 17@21c; fresh fowls, 14@18c; turkeys, 12@20c.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, March 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,300; steady; top, $8.75. Hogs—Receipts, 5,500; active; prime heavies, $7.25@7.30; heavy, mixed, $7.35@7.40; mediums and Yorkers, $7.45@7.50; pigs, $7.10@7.20. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,000; active; top sheep, $8.10; top lambs, $10.00. Calves—Receipts, 500; lower; top, $11.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, March 8.—Hogs—Receipts, 26,000; slow; bulk, $6.80@6.95; light, $6.70@7.00; mixed, $6.70@7.00; heavy, $6.40@7.00; rough, $6.40@6.55; pigs, $5.75@6.75. Cattle—Receipts, 16,000; firm; native steers, $5.85@9.15; western, $5.20@7.60; cows and heifers, $3.50@7.75; calves, $6.50@10.00. Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; weak; sheep, $7.00@7.90; yearlings, $7.80@8.75; lambs, $7.60@9.65.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, March 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,050; 15c to 25c lower; choice fat steers, $7.25@7.50; fair to good steers, $6.75@7.25; good to choice heifers, $6.25@6.75; good to choice bulls, $6.00@6.75, fair to good cows, $5.00@5.75. Calves—Receipts, 300; steady; good to choice veal calves, $10.50@11.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,500; steady; good to choice lambs, $9.25@9.50; fair to good, $7.50@8.50; good to choice wethers, $6.50@6.75; fair to good, $5.75@6.25; good to choice ewes, $5.75@6.25; calls and commons, $4.50@5.00. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000 strong; heavies, mediums, $6.75; yorkers, light yorkers, $7.20; pigs, $6.75; roughs, $6.75; stags, $4.75.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., March 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; active; prime steers, $8.75@9.00; shipping, $8.00@8.50; butchers, $6.00@8.25; heifers, $5.00@8.00; cows, $4.00@7.00; bulls, $4.50@7.25. Veals—Receipts, 1,000; active; $5.00@11.75. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; active; heavy, $7.00@7.35; mixed, $7.40@7.50; Yorkers, $7.50@7.60; pigs, $7.40@7.50; roughs, $6.25@6.50; stags, $4.50@5.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 9,000; active and steady; lambs, $6.50@10.00; yearlings, $6.00@8.75; wethers, $7.75@8.00; ewes, $4.00@7.25; sheep, mixed, $7.20@7.50.

Cotton.

New York, March 8.—Cotton futures opened steady; May, 8.79c; July, 9.02c; October, 9.28c; December, 9.50c.

The cotton market opened steady today at unchanged prices to a decline of four points, under some scattering realizing and a little local selling, which may have been encouraged by relatively easy cables. Offerings were limited, however, and prices soon steadied on a renewal of Wall Street and western investment buying, with active months selling back to about or a shade over Saturday's closing figures. Some reports from the southwest claim there will be a reduction of not more than 10 per cent in the Texas cotton acreage, but practically all advices received this morning indicated firmness in the southern spot situation, and there was a continued absence of southern hedge selling around the local ring. Private cables reported that Liverpool showed a good undertone in spite of heavy realizing.

After selling about 2 to 4 points net higher, the market turned a shade easier under realizing and scattered southern offerings with prices some 3 to 4 points net lower shortly after midday. Marine insurance people report that an agreement has been reached with the British government with reference to shipments of cotton to neutral countries, contracts for which had been placed before March 2.

After selling off to a net loss of about 7 to 8 points during the early afternoon, the market steadied on scattered covering and rallied to within 3 or 4 points of Saturday night's closing figures.

Cotton futures closed steady. May, 8.80c; July, 9.04c; October, 9.30c; December, 9.49c.

Toledo Produce.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 30@30½c; solid pack, 29½@30c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints, or in 10-lb. tubs, 27c; prints, prime, 21c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 15½c; York state, 20c; brick, 15@16c; limburger, 18@20c; block Swiss, 20c; domestic Swiss, 25c; imported, 31c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 19c; fancy, fresh, 21c.

Vegetables.

Home-grown onions, yellow, $1.25 per 100-lb. bag, white, $1.75 bag; red, $1.35.

Spanish onions, $1.50 case.

Home-grown cabbage, $15 per ton; New York state, $18 per ton.

Celery—California, 50@65c; Florida celery, $2.25@2.50 crate.

Cucumbers—$2.50 dozen.

Lettuce—Leaf, home-grown, 8@9c lb.; Iceberg head lettuce, $4.00 case; southern, $3.00 per hamper.

Potatoes—Michigan, $1.25 per bag; home grown, 40c bu.

New Potatoes—$2.50 hamper.

Onion Sets—Yellows, $1.50 bu. of 32 lbs.; whites, $2.00 bu. of 32 lbs.

New Florida Wax Beans—$5.00 per hamper.

Florida Tomatoes—$6.00 case.

French Endive—35c lb.

Cauliflower—$2.00 dozen.

Parsley—Dozen, 17c; large parsley, doz., 50c.

Radishes—Hothouse, round, 25c per dozen.

Green Onions—12½c per dozen.

Beets—50@60c bushel.

Turnips—50c bu.

Green Beans—$5.00 per hamper.

Parsnips—$1.50 per 100 pounds.

Mushrooms—75c per lb.; 4-lb. basket $1.23@1.50.

French Artichokes—$1.00 dozen.

Brussels Sprouts—20@22c quart.

Florida Mangoes—$3.25 case.

Texas Spinach—$1.35 per bu.

Fancy home-grown Pie Plant—65c per doz.

Shallotts—40c doz.

Asparagus—$1.00 2-lb. bunch.

Fruits.

Fancy Florida Strawberries—40@45c per qt.

Bananas—Bunch $1.50@2.00.

California Navels—$2.00@2.50 per box; Royal Knights, $2.75.

Florida Oranges—$2.25@2.75 box.

Florida Pineapple Oranges—$2.50@3.00 per box.

California Lemons—$3.00@3.25.

Limes—$1.50 per 100.

Grape Fruit—Florida grape fruit, $2.00@2.50 per box.

Malaga Grapes—$3.50@5.50 barrel.

Cranberries—$2.75@4.00.

Pineapples—Cuban, $4.00 case.

Apples—Baldwins, $2.25@3.00 bbl.; Greenings, $3.00@3.50 bbl.

Extra Fancy Spitzenberg Apples and Rome Beauties, $1.75@2.00 per box; Staymer Wine Saps, $1.25@1.50 box.

Cumquats—20c quart.

Tangarines—$3.00 box.

Nuts.

English walnuts, soft shelled, lb., 20c; Italian walnuts, 16@18c lb.; almonds, lb., 20c; filberts, 14c; Brazils, lb., 18c; pecans, lb., 18c; peanuts, No. 1 Jumbos, bag, 9c lb.; new chestnuts, 9@10c; cocoanuts, $4.50 per bag.

Miscellaneous.

Cider—Tonowanda Brand, fancy, 15c gallon.

Maple Syrup—$1.25 gallon.

Dromedary Dates—$2.75 per case of 36 packages.

California Figs—90c 12-lb. box; stewing figs, 6½@7c; Turkish figs, 15@25c lb.

Peanut Butter—11c lb.

Popcorn—Old, 4¼c per lb.

Honey—White, 16@17c; case, $4.00.

Navy Beans—$3.35 per bu.

Red Kidney Beans—$3.15@3.25 bu.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 8@8½c; heavy and rough, 7½@8c.

Calves—11@13c.

Fowls—Live, 13@14c; young chickens, 14c; dressed, 16c.

Turkeys, alive, 17@18c; dressed, 22@23c.

Geese, alive, 13@14c; dressed, 14@15c.

Ducks, alive, 13@14c; dressed, 17c.

Yearling Lambs—10@12c; prime sheep, 8@9c.

Steer Beef—Good, 11@12½c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 7@9c.

Heifers—9@11c.

Bulls—8@8½c.

Provisions.

Lard—10¾c.

Fat Bacon—14c.

Lean Bacon—21½c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 17½c; 9 to 10 lbs., 16¼c; 10 to 12 lbs., 14c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pack pork, $19.50; clear hams, sugar cured, 14c; shoulders, 10c; luncheon hams, 13½c.

Fresh pork sausage, 12c; bolognas, 13c; frankforts, 15c; garlic sausage, 13c; outside dried beef, 17c; inside, 24½c; knuckles, 26c.

Sea Food.

Oysters—Baltimore Standards, 85c per gal.; Baltimore, select, $1.30;

AUTO ON FARM IS "SAFETY VALVE"

Performs Big, Vital Service for All the Family and Is Wise Investment.

Long hours of toil and monotony of life have long been the lot of the average farmer. His necessary isolation and his work have kept him from enjoying the full benefits of frequent association with his neighbors and friends. Easy means of communication have been lacking and only within recent years has any great progress been made in this direction. Surely the farmer merits rest and relaxation if any man does. Modern farm work of course has been made lighter by labor saving machinery. The physical toil has been lessened and the farmer given more time to himself. But the need for relaxation and pleasure remains.

This is that big, vital service the automobile can perform for the farmer. He does not have to stay at home if he has a car. He does not need to feel himself rooted to the soil. His wife and his children will be happier and more contented. An automobile brings freedom—freedom from isolation, freedom from loneliness, freedom from the limitations of time and distance. The farmer who looks carefully into the question of getting an automibile will soon realize that a car is far more than a mere luxury—that it is a vital necessity in the life of a modern progressive farmer.

Once the farmer has an automobile he soon finds himself looking forward to summer evening rides with his family with the cool breeze blowing away the fever heat of the day's work in the fields. He finds himself able to go on pleasure trips, to picnics and so on, with his wife and children, which hitherto he was unable to enjoy because of the distance to be covered in the time at his disposal. Many a man has reported that he doesn't feel the hard work of harvest time as much as he did before his machine gave him the needed relaxation.

A man can't get the same rest and relaxation out of a horse. In the first place, what relief is there for a farmer in driving a horse? In the second place, chances are he's sorry for the brute. If a man has any sympathy and feeling for his animals at all, he knows that they must have their rest over night and Sunday. A horse is too slow and the distance he can cover is too small for anyone really to get any great amount of recreation out of an evening's drive. At the same time an automible costs money only when it is in use, unlike the horse which is a constant expense.

In winter, instead of hugging the fire, trying to keep warm, and dreading the next trip that he'll have to make to town, the farmer can go and come with comfort and just as often as he pleases. The automobile also facilitates communication and intercourse, and, because it does, it is one of the foremost influences in fostering a strong sense of good fellowship and fraternal co-operation among farmers.

When the church, the school, and the grange flourish, the opportunities for recreation and social betterment are naturally multiplied. In enabling the farmer to make the most of these institutions the automobile helps to support and develop them and also renders its owner one more invaluable service. This influence of the automobile is only natural. When a man shuts himself off from his neighbors, sees very little of them, he soon loses interest in them, or in what they are doing.

On the other hand, every one knows how different a man is when he is well acquainted in the neighborhood, when he has a friendly greeting for everyone along the road, goes to visit his neighbors, is visited by them. He takes almost as much interest in Bill Jones' success with Holstein cattle as he does in his own work. He is one of the first to agitate for better roads or better schools. In him lies the germ of "community spirit."

Another argument for a car on the farm lies in the fact that while in the city, the working unit is generally only the head of the family, on the farm all hands turn in and help. There is work for young and old.

And while the farmer works his full share he has certain advantages as compared with his faithful helpmate, who is not only tied down to the house but also probably has the cares of a family of little ones. Getting three meals a day is no small task in itself, but getting meals is only the smallest part of the farmer's wife's work. She has her sewing to do, her house to keep in order, and often when all is done she looks after the poultry and the milk. Progressive farmers realize this today and are paying attention to it. They appreciate the fact that the womenfolk need and deserve a better, brighter life. They are cutting down the wife's housework by giving her the advantage of every possible labor saving device, because they realize from their own experience with modern machinery in the fields what it means to have the manual labor lessened. That's why manufacturers are selling so many washing machines, so many sewing machines, so many engines and other devices for doing household labor.

They want all the real healthful enjoyment there is in life—and right here is where the automobile plays its part. Nothing has done more to make the life of farm women brighter and broader than the automobile. An hour's ride——a visit with laughter, song and gaiety, do more to erase the marks of care and preserve the roses of youth than barrels of pills. By keeping the children more contented at home, the mother has more help in the household duties. Of course if an automobile in the family proves beneficial to a man and his wife, it cannot help making a big difference in the upbringing of the children. With time for rest and recreation, mother-instinct will lead any woman to devote herself to her children. This alone helps keep young folks on the farm.

Another important reason for the attraction the city has for the farm boy or girl has been the lack of facilities in the country for getting around and opportunities for enjoying a real community and social life. A boy or girl can't be blamed for being dissatisfied if he or she finds the years of youth drifting by without opportunity for acquaintances and friendships. Youth is the age of sociability and if a high-spirited youth cannot get it on the farm, he is going away to get it. Their parents can talk of danger and trouble until they are blue in the face. To an inexperienced boy or girl, obstacles are only incentives.

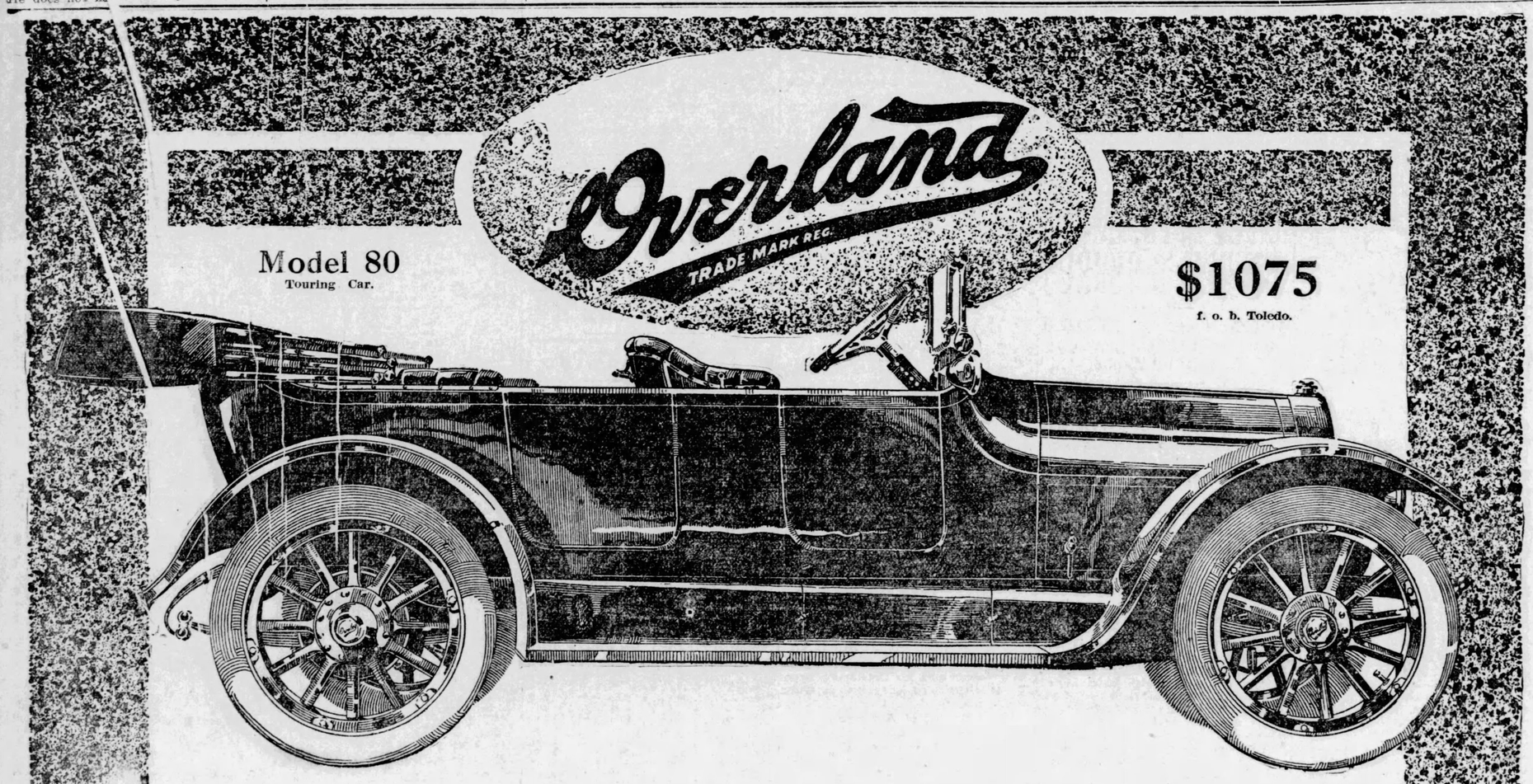
A car provides just the safety valve needed to let out the excess energies and spirits of the growing boys and girls, on the farm. It gives the farmer city advantages without city drawbacks.

ENGAGEMENT UNITES FACTIONS

Betrothal of English Titled Couple May End Political Rivalry.

London, March 6.—The engagement of Hon. Neil Primrose, second son of Lord Rosebury and Lady Victoria Stanley, only daughter of the Earl of Derby, was announced yesterday. Mr. Primrose recently succeeded Francis Dyke Asland as under secretary of foreign affairs.

The marriage will unite two great political families of opposing parties.



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Model 80 $1075		Model 81 $850	
5 Passenger Touring Car		5 Passenger Touring Car	
Model 80, Roadster	$1050	Model 81, Roadster	$795
Model 80, 4 Pass. Coup	1600	Delivery Wagon, with closed body	895
Six—Model 82, 7 Pass. Touring Car	1475	Delivery Wagon, with open body	850

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Wanted—Men, become railway mail clerks; commence $75 per month; for particulars write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. S-27, Rochester, N. Y.

Men to qualify for motormen, conductors, city and interurban; $70-$100 monthly; state age; experience unnecessary. Address Box Y-199, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, 608, Lockport, N. Y.

Firemen and brakemen, $100 monthly; experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere; particulars free. 797 Railway Bureau, E. St. Louis, Ill.

Interurban motormen, conductors, earn $80 monthly; experience unnecessary; qualify now; state age; details free. Electric Dept., 826 Syndicate Trust, St. Louis, Mo.

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Do you want another $2.00 daily? No experience, constant spare time work; knitting hosiery; machines furnished on contract; we take product. Gleason Wheeler Co., 337 Madison, Dept. 117, Chicago.

Women to sew at home; all material furnished and delivered prepaid to your door; we want reliable workers; to such we offer good money; steady work; no canvassing; send stamped envelope for prices we pay. Universal Co., Dept. 25, Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

We will pay you $120.00 to distribute religious literature in your community; sixty days' work. Experience not required. Man or woman. Spare time may be used. ZIEGLER CO., Dept. 70, Philadelphia.

Sell necessities to friends, neighbors, used in every home every day; liberal offer; good opportunity; reference. Alsberg Co., 284 Pearl St., N. Y.

Agents—"Take a tip from Father!" 400% profit, no competition; particulars free. Geo. Southern Co., Muncie, Ind.

Agents—Snappiest household line on earth; red hot sellers; steady repeaters; goods guaranteed; over 100% profit; write quick—hurry. E. M. FELTMAN, SALES MGR., 504 THIRD ST., CINCINNATI, O.

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Want to buy good farm from owner only. Give description and price. Address Moerlein, Box 754, Chicago.

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Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich grow richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

$7.50 may make you $750.00. Lots in Triangle Oil Subdivision only $1 cash, $1 monthly before co-operative well is drilled. Near to Big Gusher oil fields where millions have been made. Write for free literature. Triangle Oil Co., 424, Carter Bldg. Houston, Texas.

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Distributors wanted; good pay; steady work; giving away packages Perfumed Borax Powder with our Soaps, etc.; no capital or experience needed. D. Ward & Co., 212 Institute Pl., Chicago, Ill.

$25 weekly collecting names and addresses. Send stamp. Superba Co., W-57, Baltimore, Md.

Immediately—Men and women wanted for government jobs, $65.00 to $150 month; vacations with full pay; no layoffs; short hours; common education sufficient; "pull" unnecessary; thousands 1915 appointments; write immediately for free list positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. S-31, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

For Sale—800 acres, Union County, Illinois; merchantable timber; small improvements; land hilly; excellent pasture land when cleared; $15 acre; no trades. John Kasserman, Newton, Ill.

FOR SALE—LANDS.

Texas school land for sale by the State at $2 per acre; 5c per acre cash and no more for 40 years, but 3% interest; send 4c postage for further information. Investor Pub. Co., Dept. 56, San Antonia, Texas.

CANADA FARMS.

VAST FORTUNES IN WESTERN CANADA. Buy FARM LAND and TOWN LOTS in Western Canada that will make you RICH in THREE years. Write today for SPECIAL Bargains and FREE expert advice. C. H. Binks, Box 172, Chicago, Ill.

PROFESSIONAL.

My business is to cure insanity. A. M Sheppard, Psychologist, 1246 Nebraska ave., Toledo, O.

POULTRY.

Poultry Paper—44-124 page periodical, up-to-date, tells all you want to know about care and management of poultry, for pleasure or profit; four months for 10 cents. Poultry Advocate, Dept. 9, Syracuse, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We pay 25c each for farmers' names. Send dime for contract. G-Sun, LeRoy, Mich.

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WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rig to introduce poultry compound. Every customer a permanent. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., DEPT. 60 PARSONS, KAN.

$150 Per Month and Expenses Salary or Commission — Introducing our King Butter Separator. Produces best grade of butter from cream or milk, sweet or sour, in less than 5 minutes. Retails $5 up. Write for free sample and salary proposition. De King Mfg. Co., Dept. 257 Chicago, Illinois

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MOVE EX-SULTAN TO PREVENT A REVOLT

Turks Also Prepare to Remove Seat of Government to Asia Minor.

Sofia, March 8.—The Turkish government will be removed to Asia Minor on Thursday, according to a message brought here from Constantinople by courier today. It states that Ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid has been removed by the Young Turks to Konia, to prevent a revolution aiming to restore him to the throne, and that the defense of Constantinople has been entrusted to German officers.

Bombardment Continues.

London, March 8.—With inexorable precision, cautiously and without haste, the attacks of the Anglo-French fleet against the Turkish forts continue, according to dispatches from Athens. It is predicted now that the Dardanelles will be forced within the next fortnight, and that before the beginning of April, the British and French warships will be hammering at the gates of the Golden Horn.

It is reported from the Island of Tenedos, in the Aegean sea, that shells fired from the fleet against Smyrna set the city on fire in several places.

Many of the shells fired by the warships against the Turkish shore batteries fell into the city and exploded in the streets of Smyrna, digging enormous holes and battering down many buildings.

There are said to be at least 15 ships in the fleet lying off Smyrna. One of the Turkish batteries on the heights near the entrance of the Smyrna was silenced on Saturday, while one of the forts, known as the "Two Sisters," is believed to have been completely destroyed. Panic reigns in the Asiatic city. Thousands of the inhabitants have fled. Believing that the capture of the city is necessary for the successful consummation of the Turkish campaign, Vice Admiral Sackville Hamilton Carden, commander-in-chief of the allied fleet, gave orders that the attacks against the defensive works be continued with the utmost violence.

Remarkable Bombardment.

One of the most remarkable aspects of the bombardment of the inner forts on the Dardanelles is the part played by the mighty British superdreadnaught, Queen Elizabeth. Lying in the Gulf of Saros, the gigantic 15-inch guns of the Queen Elizabeth are hurling shells, each of which weighs nearly a ton, across the peninsula towards Kalesultanie and Fort Hamidieh, ten miles away. The superdreadnaught is thus bombarding an enemy she cannot see and the Turks in the forts on the Asiatic side are caught amidst the crashing of shells fired by an enemy not seen by them.

The 14,000-ton British battleship, Duncan, mounting 12-inch guns, has been engaged with the batteries of Fort Killid Bahr, on the European side of the Dardanelles, narrows, and she succeeded in dismounting some of the Turkish guns. Since this spectacular land and sea fight began, it is estimated that the Turks have lost between 50 and 60 big heavy Krupps.

The War Summarized.

The center of interest on the eastern front again has shifted with the announcement from Petrograd that a great battle is developing on the west bank of the River Vistula at a point to the west, and also to the southwest of Warsaw.

It is not yet clear which side has taken the offensive, but inspired sources both in Berlin and Petrograd have been hinting lately that vital operations might well be expected in this region. Messages from the Russian capital have declared that the old field of action in the direction of Posen and Silesia alone could serve as the decisive battle ground, while Berlin has been predicting another brilliant action in the direction of Warsaw by Field Marshal Von Hindenburg.

No great activity has been reported elsewhere on the eastern front except at Rawa, to the southwest of Warsaw, where German army headquarters claim the capture of 3,400 Russians. It is possible that this action may be a part of the great battle which Petrograd says is now under way. Attacks and counter-attacks form the text of both the Paris and Berlin official communications covering events on the western battle front, but there is no indication of a decisive gain by either side.

ENGLAND SENDS 600,000 TO FRONT

Troops Go From Southampton to Boulogne to Avoid Submarines.

Washington, March 8.—There is reason to believe, from official dispatches received in Washington, that the enforcement of the strict censorship in England was occasioned by the transportation of Kitchener's army to France during the last 48 hours.

This army of about 600,000 men, was sent from Southampton to Boulogne, it is gathered, in order to avoid the submarines in the North sea and adjacent to the Calais route from England.

England could better protect the transports by the Boulogne route, and it is believed that she had the lane for them guarded by battleships, cruisers, submarines and aeroplanes. The transportation of the men to the battle line, once they were landed safely in France, presented no serious problems.

COAL RATE LAW IS INVALID

Washington, March 8.—The United States supreme court today decided that the North Dakota coal rate law which the Northern Pacific and "Soo" railroads contended fixed rates for the carriage of coal so low they yielded the roads nothing for the use of their property, was unconstitutional. This is the law regarding the constitutionality of which the court four years ago declined to pass upon.

POSTPONES WESTERN TRIP

Washington, March 8.—Formal announcement that President Wilson will be unable to attend the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco this month was made today at the White House.